EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,592 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

NATIVE IRREGULARS AT TABRIZ ATTACK BRITISH SUPPLY TRAIN; INDIAN SITUATION SEEN WORSE

Rising Anti-British Sentiment in Iran Bursts Into Flame

ATTACK IS REVENGED

Yomiuri-Hochi

ISTANBUL, August 27.—Iranese irregulars collided with British troops yesterday and the rising anti-British sentiment among the Iranese is seriously worrying the British authorities, it is reported from Teheran.

Iranese irregular troops at Tabriz attacked a train fully loaded with war materials and foodstuffs for the Soviet Union, and killed 35 guards, among whom were included some British soldiers. As a revenge for this incident, British troops killed 50 Iranese including a 12-year-old child. This has led to the collision between the Iranese irregular troops and the British forces.

For suppressing the agitation, the British authorities have dispatched a large number of British soldiers from Teheran.

Casualties Mounting

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—The number of Indians killed or injured continued to mount as British strong-arm squads continued their brutal suppression of the Indian independence movement, according to British reports received here.

At Betul, in the Central Provinces, a clash took place between the British police and an Indian crowd armed with clubs and spears when the latter attempted to set fire to the timber-yard buildings owned by the Government of India, resulting in two Indians killed and seven injured when the police corps resorted to fire-arms.

Another dispute between the Indian masses and the police corps occurred in the Chichili area of the Central Provinces resulting in two more killed and 12 injured.

In Galhakota, Indian nationalists stormed the police office there. Three Indians were seriously injured when the police fired upon the demonstrators.

Situation Seen Worse

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, August 27.—The situation in India is ever aggravating, contrary to the statement issued Wednesday by the British authorities that the disturbances are gradually subsiding, reports Havas according to a New Delhi dispatch.

In Surat, center of the textile industry in Bombay Province, the report says, about 3,000 people clashed with the police, causing numerous casualties. In Gorakhpur in the United Provinces, the police fired at the laborers on the charge that they went on a strike, causing more than a dozen casualties. In Shahjahanpur, there occurred a collision between the police and 3,000 people who attacked the station, resulting in six dead and many wounded.

Meanwhile, it is reported that a street fighting was staged in Calcutta, and in Lucknow 17 people were killed during a clash between the officials and the masses which occurred at the time of the wholesale arrest of the Congress Party members.

Very much troubled with the anti-British moves among the laborers, the Indian Government-General issued a proclamation Wednesday to the effect that any saboteur shall be instantly put to death.

In the face of the aggravating situation, the public opinion in the British homeland has become opposed to the oppressive measures now being adopted by the British authorities in India. According to a Havas dispatch from London, the Manchester Guardian, in its August 26 issue, stated that the current Indian problem cannot be solved by such measures as the arrest of the Congress Party members and oppression by force and that the excessive oppression on the Indians will cause a serious rift between India and Britain which will prove a root of calamity in the future.

Many Chinese Repatriated

C.P.S.

CANTON, August 27.—The number of Chinese repatriated from Kowloon and Hongkong up to August 15 is estimated by the Civil Affairs Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government at 526,286 persons, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Tatuta Maru Arriving At Lourenco Marques With Evacuees Today

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—The Japanese exchange ship Tatuta Maru is scheduled to arrive August 28 at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, together with the City of Paris, a 10,902-ton British ship carrying Japanese evacuees from India, according to a Reuter dispatch received here today. It is also learned that the El Nil, 7,635 tons, from Britain is due to arrive there August 30, and the City of Canterbury, 8,331 tons, from Australia, September 7.

ROOSEVELT CONFERS WITH PETER FRASER

Holds Initial Talk With New Zealand Premier on Pacific Crisis

SMUTS, CURTIN EXPECTED

Americans Can't Forget Fun Even in Wartime—Female Touch Added Air Force

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—President Franklin Roosevelt held the initial conference yesterday with Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand, who is visiting Washington, and it is understood that the two leaders discussed the serious situation confronting the Allies in the Southern Pacific, according to United Press and Associated Press message received here today from Washington.

Prime Minister Fraser is scheduled to stay in Washington for 10 days and during this period, the conference will be continued.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, General Jan C. Smuts and the Prime Minister of Australia, John Curtin, are expected to visit Washington in the near future to thrash out the Allied problems in the Southern Pacific.

'Fun First' Is Aim

Americans have always patted themselves on the back for being called the nation where one can find the most fun, levity and frivolity characterize every phase of their life. The funny part of it all is that with a war on their hands, this idea still persists in ruling their lives.

In the Time magazine for the week of June 1, there are two scenes depicting American war conditions, which, to a sober person cannot help provoke serious doubts. These scenes show how a great democratic nation proceeds in its prosecution of war.

As an important move to put the nation on a higher war footing, America has announced the readjustment of its air corps. It is not surprising that America should work for a "new deal" in its flying service because its pilots have been taking too much punishment from the fearless Japanese aces. As a remedy for the bad state of affairs, it was advocated that the weaker sex of America be given air training.

In the magazine, one picture shows a bevy of female flight officers. A glance at the picture reveals that these woman pilots would be better in a drawing room exchanging the latest noxious rumors. It is too bad that American women have too much flare for publicity.

The magazine describes in detail the uniform of the she-fighters. One look at their uniform shows that the clothes were not meant for fighting but to attract attention. The style is too smart. They have three sets of uniforms, winter, summer and working dress. The winter uniform is of olive-color, summer uniform of khaki, or made of cotton and garbadine. A visor is attached to the hat which is made of water-proof rayon of the color of tea and the badge on their breast and the chevrons indicate the rank.

These smartly-dressed women fighters are pictured walking down the avenue, their lips heavily rouged, as with a "Hello, Boys" to the pass-

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW YORK MART HIT BY NEW NAVAL LOSS OFF SOLOMON ISLES

Severe Slump Affects Wall Street Following News of Another Defeat

HIRAIDE WILL BROADCAST

Local Observers Opine Aircraft Carrier Hit in Battle Was Newly Constructed

Reflecting the smashing defeat the American fleet suffered in the second Sea Battle off the Solomons, quotations on the Stock Exchange in New York sagged yesterday, a Lisbon dispatch disclosed, quoting New York reports.

Quotations of the United States Steel and the General Motors slumped by $1.25 respectively, and that of Chrysler dropped by $1.50. The worse drop was seen in the stocks of Douglas Aircraft which hit a new low by a fall of $3.00.

The fallen quotations of more than 30 different industrial stocks averaged $1.70.

Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy Spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, will go on the air at 7:30 p.m. tonight to make a detailed report on the second Solomon Sea Battle, it was learned here this morning by Domei.

It is recalled that the Imperial Headquarters announced yesterday that in the sea engagement, Japanese naval units heavily damaged one large American aircraft carrier, one medium-sized aircraft carrier, and a battleship of the Pennsylvania type.

Said New Carrier

In connection with the announcement released by the Imperial Headquarter's Thursday, of the heavily damaging of a large-sized American aircraft carrier of a new type and a middle-sized carrier off the Solomons on August 24 by the Japanese Naval Air Forces, authoritative quarters here expressed belief that the large-sized carrier was one of those launched since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, reports Domei.

The Japanese naval forces have already sunk seven carriers, the Lexington off Hawaii, the Yorktown and the Saratoga in the Coral Sea, the Enterprise and the Hornet off Midway, the Langley off Johnston and a middle-sized carrier of a new type off New Guinea, they said. Thus, it was pointed out, all the aircraft carriers which the United States had before the opening of the Greater East Asia War and whose names are known have been sunk, except the Ranger.

There is no doubt, therefore, that the said large-sized aircraft carrier of a new type was one of those launched after the opening of the war, authoritative quarters said.

Again Met Defeat

Despite the paralyzing defeat inflicted by the Japanese Navy in the first naval engagement off the Solomon Islands early in August, the American Fleet again appeared on the same sea and were again defeated and repulsed by the Imperial Navy, well-informed quarters said today.

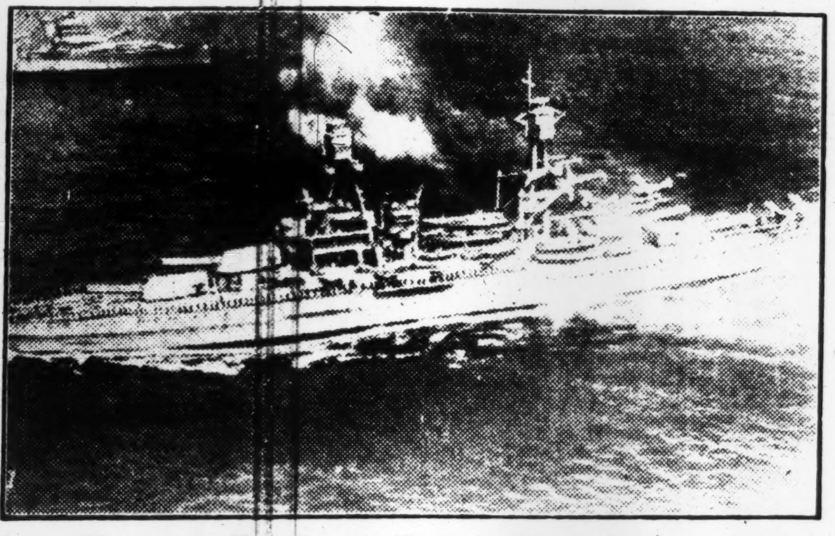
Japanese Naval reconnoitering planes in vigilant patrol of the southern seas caught sight of the great enemy fleet in battle formation steaming northward last Monday afternoon. Japanese Naval Units were immediately notified of the enemy position and encountered them east of the Solomon Islands, it was said.

The planes on the aircraft-carriers of both sides at once took off and terrific aerial battles were staged while heavy damage was inflicted on one of the enemy battleship of the Pennsylvania type, one large-sized aircraft-carrier of a new type and one medium sized aircraft-carrier of uncertain type, the informed quarters revealed.

On the Japanese side, one destroyer was sunk and one medium sized aircraft-carrier was damaged.

Informed quarters pointed out the failure of repeated enemy operations staged after the enemy had already suffered heavily at Pearl Harbor and waters around Malaya and other parts of the Greater East Asia Sea.

E Pluribus Unum



"One out of Many," is the Battleship Pennsylvania, a warship of which type became a new victim of Japanese marksmanship in the Second Battle of the Solomons. . . "one out of many" which will roam the seas no more. Nine months ago, America boasted a navy second to none. . . today it frantically worries over the steadily mounting ship losses that have depleted its naval strength to that of a third class power.

Stubborn Churchill Forced to Placate Public by Reshuffling of High Command

Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, is now yielding to the popular demand in Britain that some radical reshuffling should be effected in the High Command of the British Forces, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Zurich Wednesday, indicating the doom of the inveterate self-centeredness of the Prime Minister in managing State affairs including the British forces.

It was so far chiefly due to the stubbornness of the Prime Minister that the rampant popular cry in Britain for the reshuffle of the commanding personnel of the British forces has been entirely ignored. The time has come, however, that even Churchill, as self-centered as he is must give in, asserted the Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch explaining that this mental change in Churchill was noted after his visit to the Soviet front and his inspection of Western Asia defense conditions.

The new attitude of the British Prime Minister was first expressed, according to the report, in the inauguration of an independent command for Iran and Iraq with the appointment of Lieutenant-General Henry M. Wilson as the commander-in-chief.

In view, however, of the opposition from some quarters that the mere establishment of many independent commands in various places would result in some difficulties in the concerted operations of the British forces, the Prime Minister is now considering the founding of a central organ whose duty is to coordinate the activities among the different commands, the reports revealed, adding that the projected organ will probably be headed by General Sir Archibald Wavell, the present Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, which post will be filled by General Claude Auchinleck, recently released of his position as the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Western Asia.

LINE-UP COMPLETED FOR RULE AID ORGAN

263 Persons Appointed for Imperial Rule Assistance Investigation Council

The Imperial Rule Assistance Investigation Council yesterday completed all necessary preparations in its line-up of all the members who are to work in its 10 committees. Under the chairmanship of Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, former Education Vice-Minister, 263 persons against the total number of 264 were appointed from various quarters.

The Council, as an organ of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, is to displace the former Imperial Rule Assistance Investigation Commission which was outdated as the result of the recent reformation of its parent association and the recent inauguration of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association with which the Council is supposed to have a close connection in its functioning.

The announced line-up of the Council comprises 80 of those who sat in the forerunner of the Council, 15 former members of the Central Cooperative Council, 28 Members of the House of Peers, 70 Members of the House of Representatives, and others selected from among various circles. More than one-half of the total members have been newly brought forward to the forefront of public attention, among whom are found four women.

The Council, it is expected, is to function in 10 divisions each establishing a committee under an independent chairman. It will work in close cooperation with the various branches of the Government and also with the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the only outstanding political party in this country. As now arranged, the session of every committee will have the presence of the interested Government officials and the representatives of the aforesaid political association. The working of the new organization is scheduled to be started on September 2 when the second committee of the Council will hold its regular meeting, followed later by other committees one after another, it is reported.

3,000 CHINESE REDS JOIN PACIFIST MOVE

Tsinan Celebrates Occasion —Communists Beset by Dissension

Special to the Asahi

TSINAN, August 27.—3,000 Chinese Communists led by Yen Hsin-ju, secretary to the Taitung Office of the Chinese Communists, Monday offered to join the pacification camp here, which caused a large-scale celebration in this city held in honor of the newly added pacifists Tuesday.

Mr. Yen had so far been engaged in Communistic agitation with headquarters established on top of Mt. Chulai, 20 kilometers southeast of Taian, Shantung Province. Lately however, with his superior agitators such as Cheng Tze-yuan and Fan Liu-chun all deserting the headquarters, he, as secretary of the organization, ordered the remaining forces to be reconciled with the pacifying move in the neighborhood since he believed that any further agitation would have no meaning, it is said.

Dissension Among Reds

The recent expulsion of Chou En-lai, high-ranking Chinese Communist leader, from the Central Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party, on charges of betrayal, has led to serious internal dissension in the Chinese Communist Party, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported today from Taiyuan, Shansi Province, quoting well-informed sources, says Domei.

The dispatch said that it had led to open friction between the Chinese Communist commander for northwestern Shansi and an influential leader of a Chinese Communist "Death band."

Mao Tse-Tung, who is regarded as the Communist dictator of China, well-informed sources said, is reported to have ordered the northwestern Shansi commander to carry out a purge of the dissenting elements.

Considerable opposition, however, it is understood, is being offered by the Chinese Communist "death band" in question.

The Yomiuri-Hochi said that available indications point out that the Chinese Reds have become more

(Continued on Page 2)

AFRICAN FRONT SEEN AS BIG BATTLE BASE FOR AXIS AND ALLIES

Both Sides Getting Reinforcements in Men, Arms,—Expect Fierce Fight

U.S. TROOPS REACH EGYPT

Sent From New Route in Africa to Nile River—Three Outposts Established

Asahi Service

ZURICH, August 26.—A large-scale fighting will commence on the African front in the near future with both the Axis and the Allied forces stationed there being reinforced with men and ammunition.

According to information from British sources, the Axis forces under the command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel are being reinforced with infantrymen and parachute troopers as well as with Italian divisions. The system of supply of armaments has been improved. Moreover, the Axis forces have been supplied with warplanes and the division posted in a section of the Kattara lowland has been reinforced with mechanized units.

It is said that Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Africa, is expecting that the Axis forces will launch a decisive battle.

Well-informed quarters here understand that the Allied forces are also planning a large-scale battle from the fact that Premier Winston Churchill, after his return home from Egypt, declared that Egypt would be defended as well as the British mainland.

U.S. Troops in Egypt

According to a correspondent of a Swedish journal, who is posted in Egypt, an American reinforcement which is estimated at 50,000 strong has recently reached Egypt. This force seems to have been sent through the trans-continental highway leading from the Atlantic Coast of Africa to the Nile River, which was constructed by the United States forces.

According to the Petit Parisien, the United States has three outposts on the Atlantic Coast of Central Africa; namely, Freetown in British Sierra Leone, Duala and Pointe Noire in French Equatorial Africa, and two highways run from these points to the Sudan.

Freetown has an excellent port facility and also constitutes an important airport of the Pan-American Aviation Corporation. Moreover, it is connected with Belgian Congo by a Belgian air service.

The climatic condition in North Africa becomes fitted for a large-scale battle with the arrival of September and by merit of moonlight, nocturnal warfare can be staged, avoiding fighting during the hot daytime. Under such circumstances, it is believed a battle of unprecedented scale will be launched on the African front in the near future.

Enemy Batteries Silenced

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Several British guns were silenced after a German air raid against enemy batteries in the El Alamein area, in Egypt, the High Command announced today.

MAYOR CHOU FOR JAPAN

Will Inspect Administrative Systems In Large Cities

Domei

NANKING, August 27.—Chou Hsueh-chang, Mayor of the Nanking Special Municipality, left here at 8:30 a.m. today for Japan to make an extensive survey of administrative systems of leading cities there. Mr. Chou is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on August 31.

On his return trip from Japan, the Nanking Mayor is expected to attend to the second East Asiatic City Conference which is slated to get under way at Hsinking on September 10.

State Receipts Rise

The total revenue of the National Treasury during the 1941 fiscal year aggregated ¥8,601,000,000, representing a sharp increase of ¥2,156,000,000 as compared with the corresponding figure for the preceding fiscal year, the Ministry of Finance disclosed Thursday in its final announcement of the details of National Treasury accounts.

GERMANS MASS WAR STRENGTH IN FINAL STALINGRAD ASSAULT; SOVIETS RESIST DESPERATELY

13 British Planes Shot Down by Axis Over Somme River

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Thirteen British chaser planes were shot down yesterday afternoon when a formation of 12 British bombers, accompanied by many chaser planes appeared over the mouth of the Somme River, near Abbeville, the German News Agency learned today. Due to the quick attack launched by the German fighter planes, little damage was caused by the bombs dropped by the British. Yesterday evening, several four-engined enemy bombers, again escorted by chaser planes, attempted to attack the Rotterdam area but were repulsed by the German fighter planes before they were able to drop any explosives.

REICH FORCES DOWN 157 SOVIET PLANES

Destroy 40 Enemy Tanks—Take Strategic Mountain Points in Caucasus

CITIES IN BRITAIN BLASTED

Fighter Formations Visit Malta Area, Shooting Down Two Planes in Combat

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—During two days' fighting on the Eastern Front, German warplanes and anti-aircraft batteries shot down a total of 153 Soviet machines, while an additional four were destroyed on the ground, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, 40 Soviet tanks were destroyed during strong enemy counter-attacks against German positions, it was said.

On the Caucasus front, important mountain positions were captured after intense fighting against stubborn Soviet forces, the announcement said, adding, renewed enemy attacks were repulsed to the southwest of Kaluga and Rzshev.

On the Egyptian front, German light bombers yesterday effectively bombed British motorized concentrations and artillery emplacements, it was said.

Early this morning, the communique stated, two German torpedo-boats encountered six British craft of a similar type and badly damaged several of the enemy ships.

Germans Bomb Colchester

German long-distance bombers last night flew over England and severely bombed important war industrial plants at Colchester, 80 kilometers northeast of London, the German News Agency learned today.

Meantime, other German bomber units attacked a factory to the northwest of Dover as well as a small port on the eastern coast of England, it was said.

Malta Area Attacked

German fighter plane formations yesterday attacked an important objective on Malta, about 15 kilometers north of la Valette, and shot down two Spitfire-type machines during the raid, the German News Agency learned today.

Again last night, German planes carried out a raid against an air field at Luka, dropping bombs on the northeastern and southeastern parts of the field, it was said.

U.S.-British Planes Downed

Between August 2 and August 23, a total of 233 British and American fighter and bomber planes were shot down over the English Channel, while the German losses for the same period reached 72 machines, the High Command announced today, according to Domei.

Wu Given Envoy Status

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 27.—Wu Sung-kao was appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to serve in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to an announcement made recently by the National Government.

Refineries and Wharves In Doomed City Now Reported Aflame

HEAVY BATTLES RAGING

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—Thousands of German troops with many divisions of mechanized units are storming toward Stalingrad, and the Soviet Army is desperately attempting to defend the city by mobilizing the entire reserve forces, it is reported by United Press from Moscow.

The oil refinery and piers on the Volga River are in flames, and all factory workers have been mobilized to dig trenches or to undertake other defense works, it is reported by Havas from Vichy.

The United Press reported from Moscow that in the front area of Stalingrad extending 160 kilometers long and 50 kilometers wide, there is developing a fierce battle and the grass-covered plain is turned into a field of flame by incendiary bombs with all farm houses and villages devastated by the fire.

It is also reported that for rescuing the divisions of the Soviet Army that are now encircled by the German forces, Marshal Simon Timoshenko is attacking both wings of the German formation from their sides. But reports given by neutral broadcastings from Vichy, Berne and Stockholm indicate that the German forces are trying to surround in a larger circle the Soviet troops that are attacking both wings of the German formation.

Five Ships Set Afire

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Attempting to force a passage through the Kerch Straits, German coastal and anti-aircraft batteries set five heavily ladened Soviet vessels on fire and badly damaged a sixth, the High Command announced today in commenting on the fighting in the southern sectors of the Eastern Front.

In air duels over the Caucasus sector, German fighter planes have accounted for 10 Soviet machines, it was said.

Meantime, a German tank division succeeded in penetrating 40 kilometers into the rear of enemy positions to the southwest of Stalingard, it was said.

Cooperating with land forces, the Luftwaffe yesterday bombed the Stalingrad area, destroying 26 Soviet tanks, as well as fuel and ammunition depots, the announcement said.

During the raids, 19 Soviet guns received direct bomb hits and were put out of action, it was said.

Important supply routes also received a serious blow when other German bomber formations attacked several enemy transport trains and badly damaged railway tracks leading to Stalingrad, the communique declared.

During these operations, 14 Soviet planes were shot down in air combat, it was said.

Heavy Tanks Destroyed

Exposed to strong German air raids yesterday, a total of 19 heavy tanks, 11 guns and many motor vehicles were destroyed in the Stalingrad area, military sources in Berlin revealed today.

Other German air units, meantime, continued to attack retreating Soviet troops columns headed in the direction of Novorossisk, the quarters stated.

Advancing South Along Volga

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 27.—German vanguards operating in the northern front of Stalingrad have succeeded in reaching the shore of the Volga River at a point 48 kilometers north of Stalingrad today, and immediately started to advance southward along the river, it is reported from Kuibishev.

The attack on Stalingrad is said to have become particularly fierce on the northwestern sector, where an air battle of an unprecedented scope is now being fought. German forces are reported to have a strength three times that of the Soviets defending the city, and it is reported the Soviet troops are gradually being compelled to retreat to other new positions.

On account of the serious situation facing Stalingrad, Premier Josef

(Continued on Page 2)

ORES OUTPUT BOOST SURPASSED ITS GOAL

Director Yamada, Moved by Premier's Praise, Explains Success

Highly moved by the praise accorded by Premier General Hideki Tojo for the strenuous efforts made by miners under his supervision for an increase in the output of ores, and for his proper guidance which brought about the satisfactory results, Hidezo Yamada, Director of the Sendai Mining Superintendence Bureau, told the Asahi on Thursday how the goal was attained as follows:

"In commencing the movement for increasing the output of ores in the mines under the supervision of the Sendai Mining Superintendence Bureau, we of the Bureau, in cooperation with the management of the mines, set June as the deadline for the preparation period for the plan to be launched into operation for the two months of July and August. The step taken proved effective since during the period of preparation we became thoroughly acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the respective mines while the mining companies came to understand that we were planning for the increased output of ores, vitally essential for the continuance of the current war.

"The conditions in the mines since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have been satisfactory inasmuch as not only the heads of the respective mines but all the miners were fully determined to cooperate in the prosecution of the current war in their respective places of work.

"Therefore, it sufficed for us to guide them properly to give impetus to the movement for increasing the output of their mines. With the start of the movement wholehearted cooperation between the mines and the superintendence bureau resulted, which fact contributed much toward the success of the movement.

"The preparation period passed and the campaign for increased production was started in earnest. In a week or two every mine under the supervision of the bureau approached the goal set in the output and with another week and two the mines exceeded the goal without exception.

"As to coal, the output increased by 30 per cent as compared with the preceding three months, while the output of metal ores jumped by 26-60 per cent.

"For example, in the Nagamatsu Copper Mines in Yamagata Prefecture, the output was 50 per cent over the goal set for the mines, or an increase of over 70 per cent as compared with the preceding two months. In the mining village of Nagamatsu, with a population of over 1,000, everybody with the exception of babies is contributing toward the increased output of ores in some way or the other. For the convenience of those who transport the mined metal, national school pupils are clearing the roads of stones and weeds, while housewives of the staff members of the mining company are carrying on their back the ores once discarded because of the low grade to the ore-dressing plant.

"In this manner, the entire village is cooperating for the cause of the increased output of ores, resulting in amazingly satisfactory results.

"All in all, cooperation is said to be the greatest factor for the accomplishment in the output of the mines under the supervision of the bureau."

3,000 Chinese Reds Join Pacifist Move

(Continued From Page 1)

definitely split into two groups, namely, the central faction which is composed of followers of Mao Tse-tung, and the elders' faction, as the result of differences arising from the reported expulsion of Chou, and that the elders will take an even more firmer attitude toward Mao in the future.

Well-informed sources, the Yomiuri-Hochi added, believe that the explusion of Chou may sound the death knell of the Chinese Communist Party.

MORE GRANARIES PLANNED

C P S

PEIPING, August 25.—The North China Political Affairs Commission has decided to construct more granaries and store-houses in the provinces and districts under its jurisdiction. Each district must have at least one granary.

The most important materials to be stored up are cereals and cotton. In Hopei Province, there are at present 105 granaries and store-houses.

According to the new decision, 62 more granaries and more cotton warehouses will be built in that province. The number of granaries will be increased by nine in Honan, 10 in Shansi and 20 in Shantung.

Press Comments

Friday, August 28

ASAHI—Weak Enemy Not to Be Despised; Black Sea Fleet and Turkey
KOKUMIN—Liberation of East Asia and India
YOMIURI-HOCHI—British Oppression of Egypt

Weak Enemy Not to Be Despised

ASAHI—In the waters off the Solomon Islands where Japanese sea and air forces inflicted a devastating blow on the Anglo-American combined fleet in the course of three days, August 7, 8 and 9, the Imperial Navy again engaged American warships, reinforcements sent to retrieve lost fortunes, and severely damaged one large aircraft carrier of an up-to-date design and considerably damaged a medium-sized aircraft carrier and a battleship of the Pennsylvania class, thus sweeping away enemy naval strength from those waters.

Receiving this news the 100,000,000 people behind the guns are stirred anew by the added glory to our nation but, at the same time, they are impressed by the terrific nature of the battle which they can well imagine from the fact that a small-sized aircraft carrier was damaged and a destroyer sunk on our side. We wish here to render our heartfelt thanks to the souls of the heroes who died for their country in those far-off southern seas.

These two battles off the Solomons are indicative of the fact that the enemy, turned desperate by the successive defeats on all fronts, is concentrating its maximum strength in those waters in order to regain sea power over them. Inasmuch as the United States and Britain are speeding up the construction of warships despite their main naval strength having been almost wiped out under the blows sustained from our invincible Navy since the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, we must be prepared for similar attempts on the part of the enemy in future.

With our invincible Navy lying wait for them in unshakable formations, there is nothing to fear. Let the enemy do their worst. But we wish to emphasize here the fact that we must definitely gauge the attitude of the enemy, which is to turn the war into a long drawn-out affair on the strength of their powerful productive capacity. There should be, therefore, not one inch of vulnerability in our total system for withstanding enemy maneuvers, whatever they might be and no matter how long the war should last.

Black Sea Fleet and Turkey

ASAHI—It is not to be doubted that the Turkish Government will strive to maintain its strict neutrality in the face of much pressure from the outside but the immediate problem before it is the movement of the Soviet Black Sea fleet in accordance with the exigencies of the Caucasian campaign. In case this fleet attempts to slip into the Mediterranean via the Bosporous Sea and the Dardanelles Strait, the neutrality of Turkey cannot but be placed in dire jeopardy.

Already Britain and the United States are endeavoring to coerce the Turkish Government to let the Soviet fleet pass the Dardanelles but since it is professing to stand neutral Ankara can never allow it in view of the definite injunction against such a course contained in the Montroux treaty of 1936 regarding the strait system.

The present strength of the Soviet Black Sea fleet is difficult to measure accurately but according to informed quarters in London, it is composed of one battleship, two cruisers, 25 destroyers, 50 submarines and numerous speed boats. Naturally the Soviets wish to preserve this fleet, while Britain and the United States are presumably anxious to use it for convoying supply vessels to Murmansk and Archangel.

U.S. Ambassador Caurence Steinhardt, at Ankara, in concert with British Ambassador Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen asked the Turkish Government to permit the fleet to take refuge in one of the ports of Turkey but it refused in no uncertain terms. Recently the British Ambassador demanded of Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu his permission for the fleet to pass the strait on the ground that the Montroux treaty provides for the return of a belligerent warship or warships to their home base via the strait in case they are far removed from the naval station to which they belong.

In Paragraph 2, Article 19 of the treaty, however, the principle is laid down that no belligerent warship of whichever side shall pass the strait. This is a principle which Italy respected when joining the Black Sea campaign. The provision which the British cite is Paragraph 4 of Article 19 which states that regardless of the stipulations in Paragraph 2, a belligerent warship removed from its home base, whether of a Black Sea nation or not, may return to the said home base. This is all that is provided in the paragraph. It is a well-known fact that the station to which the Soviet Black Sea fleet belongs has always been Sebastopol and Novorossisk. It is now far from its home station merely as a result of the outbreak of the German-Soviet War which is already 14 months old. Consequently, the treaty does not give the Soviets the right to make the passage of the strait as a result of defeat. While the Turkish Government is expected to maintain its strict neutrality, it is clear that Turkey is in duty bound to avoid any step that is likely to be of disadvantage to Germany or Italy.

Liberation of East Asia and India

KOKUMIN—The National Government of China at Nanking at present is carrying out most significantly and enthusiastically the program of "the Anti-British Asia Development Week in commemoration of the Nanking Treaty Centennial." In fact, Foreign Minister Chu Min-i of the National Government, at this opportunity, stressed "the Declaration of East Asia Liberation." Needless to say, one hundred years ago, in August, 1842, Britain in order to terminate the Opium War which marked the first step of British aggression in China pressed upon the latter unreasonably to sign the most humiliating Nanking Treaty, whereby Britain coerced China to make territorial cession and all sorts of national concessions.

Then how about the China of today? The present day China, with the exception of only the partial influence of the Chungking regime, is awakened from an evil dream. The National Government at Nanking exists powerfully, possessing all its qualifications befitting a legitimate government of an independent state. Especially in China today, as the result of the War of Greater East Asia, British interests have been completely eradicated from its territory and thus a century-old British influence of aggression has been thoroughly frustrated. Such being the case, viewed from the standpoint of the Nanking Government and the Chinese people as a whole, no commemorative events are more significant than those being celebrated at present by the Nanking Government. Indeed, the present celebration being held must be said to be the greatest and the most important one.

However, it undoubtedly is not China alone that revels in the joy of liberation from a century-old tyrannical oppression of Britain. Burma and Malaya, no doubt, equally share the joy of their liberation from the tyrannical grip of Britain, due to the War of Greater East Asia. The same thing indubitably can be said of the existing state being enjoyed by the Philippines and Java which have been liberated from the grabbing and oppression of the United States and the Netherlands.

Only, under such a new situation in the Orient, what most seriously concerns us is the state of affairs still existing in India. And yet the time when India both nominally and virtually came under the complete possession of Britain was the year 1858 or only 16 years after the conclusion of that most humiliating Nanking Treaty. Viewed from this angle, the existing state in India is realized to touch our hearts most singularly and profoundly, especially on this occasion of solemn observance of "the Anti-British Asia Development Week in commemoration of the Nanking Treaty Centennial."

Some 20 days already have passed since the arrest by the British of Mahatma Gandhi and others in his party. But the situation in India has grown all the more confused and aggravated and how it may culminate has become more and more difficult to predict. The anti-British movement in India has since gradually become systematic and organized, developing as it has done from its original spasmodic character.

The securing of the right to guide the movement by youth and student bodies, coupled with the fact that Indian industrial capitalists have come to offer funds for the movement without fearing the pressure of the Indian Government, is suggestive of the greater strength of the movement and the increased chance for independence. Especially the joining of the anti-British movement by sections of the police force and the army is worthy of note as proof of the awakening of the Indian race.

British pressure, on the other hand, is increasing day by day. Furthermore, religious and racial differences are threatening to prove a setback to the unity of the Indian race and an early independence of India.

The Nanking Government's declaration on the emancipation of East Asia and the voices of various newly liberated races in East Asia should be seriously appreciated by the entire Indian race. And we cannot but hope that in India also the day will come as early as possible when India will observe a memorial day for wiping off the century-old disgrace in strict adherence to the main principle of India for the Indians.

British Oppression of Egypt

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Prime Minister Winston Churchill is reported to have stopped at Cairo on his way home from the Moscow conference and held conversations with key members of the Egyptian Government. Since then British oppression of Egypt has intensified.

Recent reports from Egypt reveal that Prince Abbas Hilmy of the Egyptian Royalist Party and Sapri Pasha, leader of the party and former Premier, have been arrested by the British police. Such a step on the part of the British shows their determination to bend the will of the Egyptians by the same sort of tyranny that they are exercising over the Indians clamoring for independence. In the very fact that Britain has been compelled to use physical force against India and Egypt, there is an unmistakable sign of the agony and desperation to which Britain has been reduced on the eve of her downfall.

It is a well-known fact that since the opening of the Suez Canal, Britain, regarding Egypt as the most important link in the chain of Empire defense, has resorted to all and every vile machination to tighten her hold over Egypt. With her position in Egypt in extreme danger owing to the advance of the Germans and Italians into the country, and the spreading of the War of Greater East Asia, Britain is frantically maneuvering to drag Egypt into the war along with India.

The German-Italian joint statement guaranteeing the independence of Egypt, which the two armies issued on entering the country, has markedly influenced the national movement there and the anti-British sentiment among the people is steadily mounting. Even if it would be as easy for Britain to tyrannize over Egypt as for an "adult to twist a baby's arm," with the defenses of Alexandria and Cairo in danger, it is clear that Britain can no longer entertain much hope of maintaining her position in Egypt.

BURMA'S BIG CITIES ON RECOVERY ROAD

Military Administration and New Setup Bring Peace And Order

Domei

RANGOON, August 27.—With the complete restoration of peace and order throughout Burma under the joint direction of the Japanese Military Administration and Dr. U. Ba Maung, Chief Civil Administrator of Burma, all of the important cities in Burma are steadily progressing toward full recovery.

Mandalay, the second largest city in Burma which was reduced to ashes by the scorched-earth tactics of the British troops, is now covered with barrack-like houses, and its streets constitute marketing places for the native population.

The Mandalay station and the area along the Irrawaddy River are functioning as the center of reconstruction work for the Mandalay basin. The district in front of the former Palace bustles with activity as Burmese workers labor industriously on public projects. The epidemics which rage in the summer months of July and August have not appeared this year thanks to the precautionary measures taken by the Japanese authorities.

From Taunggyi, the center of the Shan State, which escaped the ravages of the war, come foodstuffs, including vegetables, to lower Burma. Its transportation means have recovered their pre-war level.

Prome and Bassein, two cities along the Irrawaddy River, have taken on a new aspect, and are now functioning as the center of the rice trade in the country.

In Southern Burma, Moulmein has already erased its war-scars, and its political and cultural activities have assumed pre-war proportions. People who took refuge in the hinterland of the country have returned to their homes.

Reconstruction work in other districts, such as Lashio, Toungoo, Meymyo, Yenangyang, and Myitkyina, has been steadily progressing especially since the appointment of Governors.

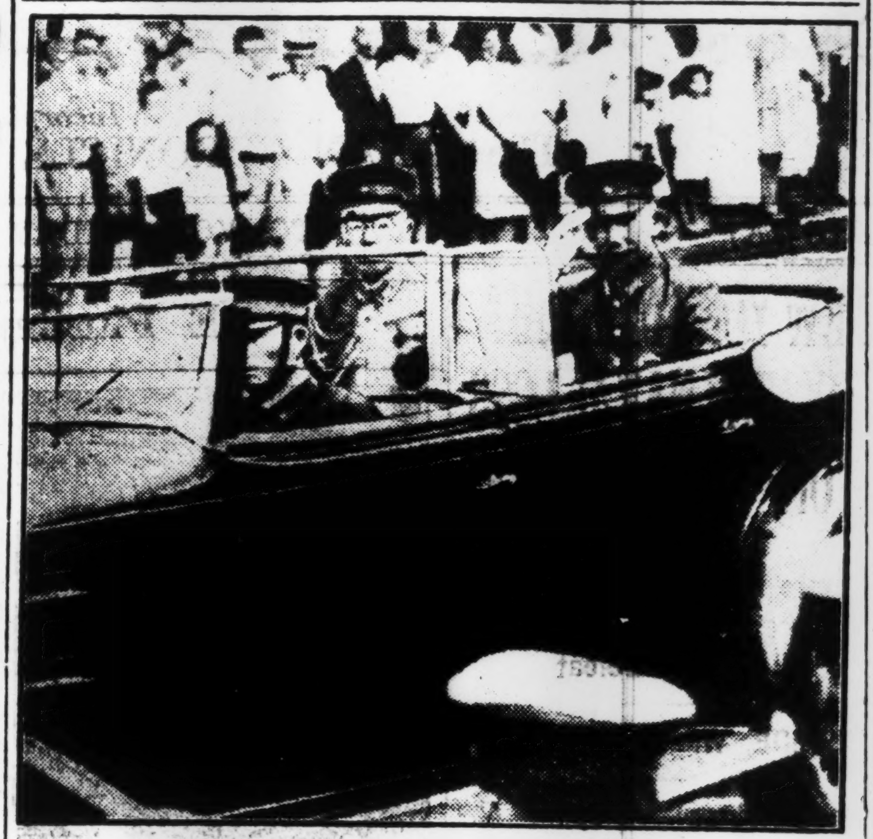
KOBE STANDARD TRADING CO. GIVEN BUSINESS FRANCHISE

The Standard Trading Company of Kobe has been exempted from treatment as a designated foreign firm according to the provisions of the Foreigners' Transaction Control Regulations, the Finance Ministry promulgated today in the Official Gazette.

The Standard Trading Company had been managed by E. G. Kawasjee, an Iranian of British nationality, and has been engaged in trade with Central and South American countries.

Mr. Kawasjee recently transferred his rights to Kanichi Takahashi, severing all connections with the concern. Hence, the company's exemption from control regulations.

Army Chief Reaches Osaka



General Jun Ushiroku, newly appointed Commander of the Central Army Headquarters, is seen leaving Osaka Station to assume his new post. (Telephoto from Osaka)

MADAME KRAUS WANTS TO AID JAPANESE ARMY

World-Famous Hungarian Pianist Stranded in South Offers Service

Madame Lyly Kraus, world-famous Hungarian pianist, expressed her willingness to assist the Japanese Military authorities in promoting native culture through her art, the Nichi Nichi reported from Batavia yesterday, according to Domei.

Madame Kraus was caught by the war while she was on a concert tour in Bali Island, the report said. Subsequently the Japanese Military authorities made arrangements for her coming to Batavia so that she would be able to continue her studies.

Already, the report disclosed, the Hungarian pianist has been heard giving her favorite renditions over the Batavia radio several times.

She expressed her desire to visit Japan again as soon as possible, the dispatch said, recalling her visit to Japan in 1936 when she was given a rousing welcome. She came to Japan on that occasion with Simon Goldbergh, a Hungarian violinist, and held a score of concerts in important cities such as Tokyo and Osaka.

Madame Kraus expressed her admiration for the Japanese orchestra which accompanied her at that time, and especially for the renowned conductor, Hidemaro Konoe.

Roosevelt Confers With Peter Fraser

(Continued From Page 1)

ing male, they parade the length of the street in a carefree swing.

There is no doubt that they are heavily supplied with the necessary paraphernelia of war. But it is another question whether they can use them, for presumably one drop of blood, a splash of mud will suffice, will make them forget about their war aims and care more for the condition of their uniform.

Scene Number Two from the American war life reveals a labor corps consisting of student volunteers from the state of Washington. These student volunteers are to be given medals for being so patriotic as to offer their services in answer to the plea of the Secretary of Agriculture, Wickard, asking for more labor to alleviate the shortage of hands on the farms. These boys numbering 225 are employed in the cultivation of blackberries.

The local farmers have emitted a storm of criticizm against these patriotic laborers. Their pay is $2.15 a day, an unheard of wages for a greenhorn.

If these boys work hard to deserve the high pay, the farmers declare they won't begrudge the sum, but they are "plumb" lazy and moreover the work they do is haphazard and mechanical.

Yet, over-riding the protests of the irate farmers, it was planned to mobilize 10,000 more students both male and female for the farms in the summer.

The main criticism of these volunteers for the farms and the smart woman flight officers is that they go about their work in a holiday mood. Every day in America is a holiday and the war has not altered this prime thought in the American philosophy.

Private Schools Warned

C P S.

SOOCHOW, August 26.—With a view to improving educational institutions in the province, the Education Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government has instructed all district governments to the effect that all private schools should apply for registration. Any private schools which have not been duly registered will be prohibited from admitting new students.

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR TAKEUCHI AT KYOTO

Many Prominent Leaders Attend Rites Honoring Late Painter

Funeral services for the late Seiho Takeuchi, a noted Japanese painter, member of the Imperial Art and the first recipient of the Cultured Order, who died on August 23 were conducted at 11 a.m., Thursday, at the Kurotani Temple, Higashi-yama Kyoto, reports Domei.

Among those who attended the services were the Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, Mayor of Kyoto, and many famous painters including Insho Domoto, Shoen Kamimura, Keigetsu Kikuchi, Koyo Ishizaki, Gyokudo Kawai and Suisho Nishiyama.

After the reading of the Buddhist sutras and the performance of burning incense, Mr. Kawai as representative of the friends of the deceased, and Mr. Nishiyama representing the late painter's pupils, each read a message of condolence, which was followed by the reading of messages of condolence from the Education Minister, War Minister, and the Director of the Arts Board. The function closed at 1 p.m.

Germans Mass Strength For Stalingrad Assault

(Continued From Page 1)

Stalin has urged the Red army and the citizens of Stalingrad to check the German advance with the following words:

"The situation we are now facing is of the greatest importance and seriousness in the history of Russia. At this moment, we have to devote ourselves to resist the German advance to the last man, with the brave spirit that was manifested by our ancestors."

N.Y. Press, Radios, Pessimistic

Asahi Service

LISBON, August 27.—New York broadcasting stations and newspapers are expressing serious concern about the battle of Stalingrad, and particularly the broadcasting stations said that it was extremely doubtful that the Soviet Army could hold itself any longer, it is reported by Reuters from New York.

Soviet Losses Mount

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 27.—The German air force bombed Stalingrad the whole day yesterday, and in one section in the suburb of the city, destroyed 19 Soviet tanks, 11 guns and a large number of motor cars.

40 Pill Boxes Taken

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 27.—The German High Command announced today that in the battle of Stalingrad, German forces occupied 40 pill boxes, yesterday.

Dr. S. UCHITOMI
DENTAL SURGEON
X-Ray Diagnosis—Plate & Bridge Work General Dental Works
6th floor, KOGIN BLDG. Opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, Kobe. Tel.: Sann. 1117

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

BURMESE WORKING FOR STRONGER ASIA

Adviser Sakurai Gives Latest Observation Permeating Cultural Arts

"The Burmese are proud and respectable people and in their appearance they resemble the Japanese more than any other nationality. They are not only friendly toward the Japanese, but they are offering their whole-hearted cooperation in the reconstruction of Burma. I am sure that the amicable relations between Japan and Burma will be further cemented," remarks Hyogoro Sakurai, highest adviser to the Military Administration in Burma, reports Domei on Thursday.

Mr. Sakurai who arrived at Rangoon on April 3, has been doing his utmost in the reconstruction of new Burma. Giving an eye-witness report on the true aspect of Rangoon, he added:

"It is true that Burma and pagodas cannot be considered separately. Pagodas, large and small, are seen almost everywhere throughout Burma, on top of hills, on wide plains, and on street corners. Burma really deserves to be called the country of pagodas.

"There are two reasons why the Burmese built so many pagodas. First, being very religious people, they would willingly offer their entire property for the construction of pagodas, and second, the Burmese king in the years 1044-1077 encouraged his people to build pagodas as a project of curing them of a bad habit of loafing half a year. The Burmese are accustomed to work half a year and spend the rest of the year living on the half year's earning, partly owing to the rainy season."

Describes Shwe Dagon Pagoda

Mr. Sakurai then continued, describing the importance of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda in its relation to the life of the Burmese. "It goes without saying that the Shwe Dagon Pagoda is the spiritual center of all the Burmese," he stated, "but at the same time, it is the symbol of national power because of the great expense they spent on it.

"When I had a talk with the High Priest of the Pagoda, he told me about its true monetary value. The Pagoda, he told me, was 360 feet high and was constructed with some 10,000 gold-plated boards, each of which cost some ¥1,000. Moreover, these boards were repeatedly plated with gold, in fact, five times, and the total expense has already totaled some ¥30,000,000 to ¥40,000,000. For this reason, it is natural that the Burmese value it very highly as a national treasure.

"It is always common that sculpture attains its highest peak when carving the image of Buddha, but in Burma I have found nothing worth mentioning, while in Thailand I have seen some fine works depicting the image of Buddha. When I asked some authorities about the art of carving, I was told that the British had taken the valuable ones away, so was unable to get a good idea."

Mr. Sakurai mentioned the possibility of future development in the sphere of handicrafts, stating that the Burmese are very clever with their hands. "I have seen some fine works in lacquerwares," he said "and if they are trained properly, they will be able to produce some fine artwares. In general their culture was mainly brought over from India together with Buddhism and the Indian language.

"As to their music and folk dances, they resemble those of the Thailanders, Annamese and the Cambodians. Geographically, Burma is so closely situated to India that the Indian influence seems apparent in every sphere of their life. I am happy to be able to say that the Burmese are determined to do their best for the reconstruction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Plants Returned to Chinese

C P S

SHANGHAI, August 26.—Beginning from October 31, 1940 up to August 13, 1942, a total of 78 factories in Central China have been returned to the original Chinese owners by the Japanese Army authorities. These industrial plants, which include 40 spinning and weaving mills, have all resumed their operations.

TO LET
"A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.
We have property for sale & clients to buy same.
APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE.
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya.

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO. President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

GERMANY AND ITALY AGREE TO PRICE POLICY IN N. CHINA

Willing to Cooperate With Japan in Prosecution Of New System

Domei

PEKING, August 27.—The price policy of Japan in North China has taken another concrete step forward as a result of agreement by Germany, Italy and France of the prosecution of the low-price policy being exercised by the Japanese authorities in North China.

On July 22, the Japanese Embassy made a formal proposal to the German, Italian and French authorities in North China asking for their cooperation with the Japanese authorities in the operation of the low-price policy in North China.

A reply formally expressing wholehearted cooperation with the Japanese price policy was given by Italy on July 26, Germany on August 4, and France on August 25.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head Office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 63,410,000
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
FOREIGN OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2115

BARBER SHOP
Young-Ken
Young Kind
HAIR-CUT, SHAVING AND SHAMPOO .... 80 Sen (No Tips)
UPSTAIRS OF THE LOHMEYER'S RESTAURANT
Tel: (57) 1391

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,592 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND BATTLESHIP BADLY DAMAGED IN 2ND BATTLE OFF THE SOLOMONS; PORT DARWIN AGAIN BOMBED. STALINGRAD IN FLAMES; SEVERE FIGHTING GOING ON IN OUTSKIRTS

REDS ADMIT DANGER

Luftwaffe, in Concert With Ground Troops, Relentlessly Bombs City

DRIVE ON CAUCASUS

Germans Crush Soviet Defense And Occupy Vital Mountain Passes, Berlin Says

Special to the Asahi

ZURICH, August 26.—Fires caused by the incessant bombing of the German air arm are raging and sweeping across Stalingrad and almost all of the city is enveloped in flames, as all citizens have been mobilized in desperately building and manning the city's defenses. Feverish activity is going on to remove factory facilities, machinery and materials to the interior.

German forces approaching from the Don River curve have blasted through the 20-kilometer deep Soviet defenses north of Stalingrad, and it is admitted in Moscow that the situation is critical. The German units which were driving toward Stalingrad from the southwest are said to be pointing toward the Volga River. The encirclement of the Soviet stronghold is considered near.

According to information received from London and Stockholm, bitter fighting has been going on in the last 24 hours between the German and Soviet forces in the sector southwest of Stalingrad. In the north, the army under the command of Marshal Von Bock, covered by the Luftwaffe, and with Panzer units behind it, is approaching Stalingrad over the Moscow-Stalingrad railway.

From Kuibishev it is reported that the scale of battle in the Stalingrad sector has been growing in the past 24 hours. In the northwest sector, German infantry and numerous tanks are blasting at the Soviets, and the fight for Stalingrad is becoming the bloodiest battle in history. According to an official Soviet announcement made on Wednesday, great formations of planes have been engaged in a furious battle over the city.

Defeatism Grips British

Domei

ZURICH, August 26.—The British are already reconciled to the loss of the strategic city of Stalingrad, holding that its capture now is only a matter of time, the National Zeitung reported from London today.

Adding to the defeatism prevailing in Britain, the London Times reported from Moscow that none could prophesy when or where the German advance in the Caucasus will halt, the Basle journal said, adding that the London Times has revealed that German bombers are already based within ten minutes flying time of the Volga, and that Soviet river transports operating on the river have fallen victim to German raids.

Meanwhile, the military commentator of the London Star, according to the National Zeitung, declares with finality that Britain has lost its last chance to help the Soviet armed forces and that there is absolutely no way of relieving the desperate situation at Stalingrad.

Fierce Tank Battle Raging

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Information gathered from various quarters indicating that a tank battle of unprecedented proportions is taking place between the German and Soviet forces on the grassy steppes to the north and south of Stalingrad was verified by the Soviet Information Board when it announced tersely but significantly that the Soviet forces are engaged in a desperate combat with German panzer divisions to the northwest of Stalingrad.

A Vichy radio broadcast intercepted here declares that German tank forces which crossed the Don River are storming westward across the plains north of Stalingrad and are nearing Dubovka, about 50 kilometers north of Stalingrad of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Roosevelt to Make Three Big Speeches During Next 2 Weeks

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The White House announced that President Franklin D. Roosevelt will make three major radio speeches during the next two weeks, it was reported from Washington today. On August 31, the report said, Roosevelt will speak at the dedication of a new naval medical center at Bethesda, Maryland, a Washington suburb. On September 3, he will address his radio message to the youth of the world, and on Labor Day, he will give a talk on the cost of living, emphasizing the necessity of keeping wages and prices under control to avoid serious inflation.

GERMANS OCCUPY CAUCASUS SUMMIT

Mountaineering Units Capture Highest Point in Range, Zurich Reports

Special to the Asahi

BERLIN, August 26.—The German High Command announced on August 26 that after brushing aside the Red forces which put up a stiff resistance the German mountaineering units had occupied a number of passes in the Caucasus mountains.

High Summit Occupied

Special to the Asahi

ZURICH, August 26.—The German High Command has announced the occupation of the highest summit in the Caucasus range of high mountains, the Elbruz.

Observers here are agreed that the latest achievement of the German mountaineering units will be of the utmost importance as a demonstration of Germany's real power.

The attention of the world is now centered on Stalingrad for which a severe battle is going on. The view of the German High Command is that the operations in the Caucasus are as important as the operations for the reduction of Stalingrad. Reports reaching here indicate that the Caucasus mountains are the theater of severe fighting. Observers consider it unlikely that the campaign against the mountainous districts of Georgia will materialize before the operations for the reduction of Stalingrad and the Volga campaign are brought to a successful end.

Objective of Operations

These observers have little doubt that the objective of the German operations in the Caucasus mountains is to establish control over the northern half of the mountain range.

Observers in neutral countries point out that Britain has set itself to reorganize the armies it maintains in Iran and Iraq. It is their belief that this move is a measure designed to induce the Iranian Government to join the war on the side of the Allies. This British action means to these observers an attempt on the part of the Allies to lessen the German threat to Baku and Iran.

As for the strategic value of the Caucasus mountains and the high-lying districts of Georgia, there is not the slightest doubt in the minds of competent observers here. These observers refuse to believe that these mountains can be of local importance. The theory subscribed to by them and others interested in the German-Soviet tussle is that the German occupation of the highest peaks of the Caucasus range will prove a decisive factor in the whole German-Soviet war.

Impressed by Manchou Strides

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 27.—Kuo Hsiu-feng, Administrative Vice-Minister of Publicity, who returned here from the Journalists' Conference held recently at Hsinking said he was greatly impressed by the up-to-date system of organization and political, economic and cultural progress achieved in the short space of ten years in Manchoukuo.

DEATH PENALTY FOR SABOTEURS DECREE IN INDIA

Gandhi Burning With Indignation Against Extreme Measures

MAY RESORT TO FASTING

Great Leader Forbidden Even To Read Newspapers— Masses Are Stirred

Domei

VICHY, August 26.—According to a Havas report from New Delhi the Government of India issued today a decree of death penalty to anti-British saboteurs.

The decree is purported to counteract the never ending series of violent acts which are being carried on throughout the country.

British Continue Oppression

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The British authorities in India are continuing their severe oppressive measures against the Indian populace, reports reaching here today revealed.

According to a communique issued by the British Government in India today, 17 Indians were killed on August 19 by the police at Lucknow, while 18 people were also killed at Patna, Bihar State, on the same day, the report said.

In the meantime, a Reuters dispatch from Bombay reaching here today reported that British police in Bombay yesterday arrested six more Indian leaders. In the neighborhood of Grant Road alone, about 15,000 anti-British pamphlets were seized last night by the British police, the dispatch revealed.

Gandhi May Fast

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—Mahatma Gandhi, though quietly confined to his prison room for the last half month, is burning with indignation in his heart against the extreme measures being resorted to by the British officials in India against the Indians. If Gandhi's protest is not faithfully accepted, he may resort to fasting at once, it is said.

Gandhi is prohibited to come into contact with outside circles, and is not allowed even to read newspapers. His silent behavior is stirring the Indian masses to anger. In case he starts fasting, its influence on the masses is expected to prove enormous.

NEW FERTILIZER FIRM TO START IN N. CHINA

¥40,000,000 Concern to Produce Ammonium Sulphate On Large Scale

Domei

KEIJO, August 27.—To develop fertilizer resources in North China, the North China Fertilizer Company will be inaugurated in Peking on August 31.

The proposed fertilizer concern, which will be jointly financed by the Japan Nitrogen Company and the North China Development Company, will be capitalized at ¥40,000,000.

It is understood that the new company will erect a fertilizer plant at Taiyuan where a large-scaled production of ammonium sulphate will be started from coal and gypsum abundantly available in North China.

China Gets Mission Schools

C.P.S.

TIENTSIN, August 27.—The Japanese authorities in Tientsin have formally handed over to the Chinese Government the seven missionary schools, which they placed under military control at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The local Education Bureau is planning to reorganize these schools into municipal institutions.

U.S. Aircraft Carrier Set on Fire By Sea Eagles' Incessant Bombing

Japanese Naval Units Lose No Time in Ordering Carrier And Air Units to Attack Reinforced American Fleet

The discovery of a reinforced American fleet, consisting of a modernly-equipped aircraft carrier, medium-sized aircraft carrier, battleship of the Pennsylvania class, and others, going northward in the waters east of an island in the Solomon group by Japanese reconnaissance planes at 3:30 p.m. last Monday was a curtain-raiser to the second Battle off the Solomons, according to the Asahi.

The Japanese Naval Units lost no time in ordering an aircraft carrier and air units to go after the enemy and attack it. The Japanese "Sea Eagles" concentrated their attacks upon the enemy aircraft carriers and the battleship. The largest new enemy aircraft carrier was set afire following intensive bombings by the valiant Japanese planes and was seriously crippled. It was forced to drop out of the fleet formation. In the meantime, a medium-sized enemy aircraft carrier was set ablaze and had to be left behind. The battleship met a similar fate.

The Japanese side had a small aircraft carrier seriously damaged and lost one torpedo-destroyer during the fierce combat. The enemy fleet fled when it found that its main force had been dealt a vital blow.

The Second Battle off the Solomons, the Asahi says, disclosed the fact that, in spite of the abject defeat suffered in the first Battle off the Solomons which lasted for three days, August 7, 8 and 9, the enemy had come back to attempt to restore its sea power over the Solomon Island area, only to be repulsed by the Japanese units.

As long as America is sustained by the self-conceited idea that a final victory will be won by it, the same paper declares, it will persist in its plan to restore the sea power lost during the initial stages of the present war.

Although, the stern and massive existence of the Japanese Navy will never fail to nullify the enemy's attempt to turn the tide in its favor, it will be necessary for the Japanese people to take the enemy's stubborn war attitude into consideration and to leave no stone unturned in solidifying the national war structure toward the end of continuing the victories won in the initial stages until the day when the final victory is secured, the Asahi maintains.

MIDDLE EAST SEEN AS 2ND FRONT AREA

Reports Reveal Allied Planes, Tanks and Guns Arrived During August

Domei

ZURICH, August 27.—The possibility that the Allies might be attempting to form a second front in the Middle East was voiced today by the Berlin correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten, who reported that advices from Ankara received in the Reich capital have disclosed that Allied aircraft, tanks, trucks and ammunition, totaling approximately 110,000 tons, for the Middle East or the Soviet Union arrived during the middle of August at Basra on Tigris-Euphrates at the head of the Persian Gulf.

Meanwhile, reports received here from Baghdad disclose that British forces stationed in Iraq are constructing defenses along Iraq's borders facing Turkey and Iran.

Egypt Air Fight Increases

Domei

ROME, August 26.—Increased air and artillery activity was seen yesterday along the Egyptian front as Axis warplanes and anti-aircraft batteries accounted for three enemy machines, the High Command announced today.

During a British attempt to bomb an Italian convoy in the Mediterranean, German fighter planes drove the attacking machines away and forced them to drop their bombs far distant from the Italian ships, the announcement said.

One British bomber was shot down during the fighting, it was said.

NIPPON NAVY BRINGS PEACE TO ANDAMANS

Inhabitants Elated as British Shackles Are Removed and Industry Revived

Only five months have elapsed since March 26, when the Japanese Forces landed on the Andaman Islands and freed them from British shackles. But during those five months the islands have made remarkable progress toward rebirth under the leadership of the Naval Administration, according to a member of the Navy Press Corps from Port Blair. All of the 700 prisoners who had been imprisoned by the British were released soon after the coming of the Japanese and were given work in distributing food and in fighting and destroying the dreaded malaria. In this way, the inhabitants of the islands, who were formerly prisoners and inclined to be lazy and unproductive, have taken great strides toward living useful and worthy lives. In addition to this happy fact, an abundance of important resources and great fishing banks have been discovered through the efforts of those in charge of investigating resources, and the islands await Japanese development.

Islanders Enjoy Self-Rule

The inhabitants are governed under a system similar to that in the villages of Japan. They govern themselves through a village master and a committee selected to maintain peace and order. This committee maintains liaison between the people and the Naval Administration and is an important organ of cooperation. Not only have the inhabitants gained freedom but they

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Friday, August 28, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Anglo-American Post-War Policy And Its True Significance

CHUGAI.—Despite the fact that America and Britain are suffering successive reverses on the various fronts in Europe, North Africa, as well as in East Asia, it is generally known that they are still trying to recoup their dwindling forces by resorting to every possible means. This is well illustrated by their frantic attempt to create the so-called second front. Apart from this, these two countries are today vauntingly boasting of the large-scale offensive operations which they claim they are going to carry out against the Axis Powers in 1944. However, the Axis Powers are crushing all attempts on the part of America and Britain to either reorganize their forces or stage an offensive war against the former, with their actual ability as well as well-planned strategical operations.

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY OFFICER REVEALS PLIGHT OF CHIANG UNITS

Chungking Signal Officer Discloses Fear Resulting From Incessant Bombing

DEATH A CONSTANT MENACE

Chiang Kai-shek's Forces Compelled to Fall Back Before Terrifie Japanese Onslaught

This is the second instalment of excerpts from the diary of a Chungking signal officer which was seized by the Japanese during the course of their mopping-up operations in the neighborhood of Shangjao in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area.

April 25. I am on my way to Tungyang, my home town, where I expect to be back today. The scene of the railway station was unusual. It was thronged with a multitude of people, young and old. All of them were residents of the neighborhood. Inquiry showed that they were going to Kinhwa to get supplies of salt.

My eye was caught by small girls in the crowd whose costume and behavior left no doubt that they might very rarely have left their homes.

It seemed that these people were only too ready to sacrifice their face or honor for the sake of little money.

I waited until midnight. Then I could get aboard a train. I was utterly exhausted.

May 1. I was several days with my people in Tungyang. My father and my stepmother were in interminable conflict. With tears in my eyes I vowed to me that I would not visit my ancestral home again in the future, whatever happened.

Today I was ordered by my superior to go to Yiwu and buy alum. I was given 2,000 yuan with which to make the purchase.

In the afternoon I left my home. It was 4 p.m. when I reached Yitao. Then there was the sound of an air-raid alarm. I observed that the train bound for Sukichen had not departed yet.

I must not lose time. I decided to resume my journey on foot. I had not gone far when the alarm was lifted. Presently I saw the train pass by.

I got to Yiwu at dusk. In the night I went to the firm. The clerk who came to serve me aroused my violent opposition. His manner was overbearing, a fact whose explanation must be sought in the luxurious manner in which he lives his daily life. He was a demon in the guise of a human creature.

Naturally the price he asked was high and unreasonable. I was reluctant to make my purchase.

The night was excessively warm. I took off my quilt. Presently I was attacked by a swarm of bedbugs.

I could not sleep. While I was awake in my bed, the sound of a man and women talking in a low tone of voice in the room adjoining mine came. I thought the couple were from Peking. While I was listening to what they were talking I felt envious of them.

May 2. There was no train service. I started for Tungyang on foot. I had not walked more than two miles, when a pouring rain came on. Presently I was wet all over. The wind had increased in violence. It was impossible to go on.

I walked toward a near-by house for shelter from the storm. As I approached, I thought to myself

(Continued on Page 2)

Co-Defense Committee Of America and Brazil Holds Secret Session

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The United States and Brazil Co-Defense Committee, which was established recently at Washington as the result of Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy, held a secret conference yesterday at Washington to discuss the question of an united front against the Axis Powers, according to a Reuters dispatch from Washington received here today. It was learned also that General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, attended the conference.

GENERAL'S KINDNESS SAVES BRITON'S LIFE

Wife of British Officer Soon to Leave Shonan Hospital; Sent There by Gen. Yamashita

Kind treatment accorded to a British woman by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Malaya Area, resulted in her complete recovery from her critical illness, a Nichi Nichi correspondent reported from Shonan City on Wednesday.

The happy woman is Mrs. Catherine Heath, aged 37, wife of Lieutenant-General Allen Heath, former Commander of the British Third Army in Malaya, and right-hand man to Lieutenant-General Archibald E. Percival, former Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Malaya.

On hearing that Mrs. Heath was soon to give birth and leading an inconvenienced life at the Changi internment camp where she was detained, General Yamashita immediately made special arrangements to permit her to enter the Central Hospital in Shonan City on July 7. Furthermore he personally asked the head of the hospital to take good care of her and at the same time permitted Mrs. Heath's attending physician in the internment camp to visit her twice a day.

Unfortunately, however, on August 1 she gave birth to a still-born child, and on account of severe hemorrhage, her condition went from bad to worse. Even a blood transfusion was necessary to save her.

General Yamashita immediately gave permission to her husband to see her in the hospital. He also very often sent fruits, eggs and other nourishing food to Mrs. Heath.

Thanks to the kindness of General Yamashita, the sick woman has since been recovering so rapidly that she is expected to leave the hospital in about a month.

Mrs. Heath and her husband are quoted as saying:

"We are indeed overwhelmed by the kindness shown us by General Yamashita. We have no word to express our sense of gratitude to him."

RIBBENTROP TO ATTEND VON HORTHY'S FUNERAL

Foreign Minister of Italy Also Arrives to Pay Tribute

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 26.—To attend the funeral services of the late Lieutenant Stephan von Horthy, Vice-Regent of Hungary, who died recently while fighting on the Eastern Front, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German Armed Forces, with members of their suite, arrived here this afternoon by plane.

The Italian mission headed by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano also arrived here this afternoon.

Given Shanghai Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 27.—The National Government issued a mandate that Wu Yueh-chung be appointed Chief of Staff of the Shanghai Peace Preservation Headquarters with the rank of Colonel.

ENEMY IS REPULSED

Pennsylvania Class Craft Sustains Serious Damage

JAPAN'S LOSSES GIVEN

Small Aircraft Carrier Damaged, Destroyer Sunk by The Foe, Report Says

Japanese Naval Units engaged re-enforcements of the United States Navy on the sea east of the Solomon Islands on August 24 and repulsed the enemy after dealing it heavy losses, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Thursday.

One large American aircraft carrier of new type was seriously damaged, another aircraft carrier of medium size and a battleship of the Pennsylvania type were more or less seriously damaged, according to results ascertained up to Thursday, the communique said.

Damages on the Japanese side consisted of one small aircraft carrier seriously damaged and one destroyer sunk, the communique disclosed.

The communique follows:

"Japanese Navy Units operating in the Solomon Islands area caught up with a reinforced American fleet on the sea east of the Solomon Islands on August 24 and without delay caused their Air Units to attack the enemy craft by surprise. The result was that the enemy was dealt heavy losses and was repulsed from the sea. The new war results, as they stand today, are as follows:

"A large American aircraft carrier of new type was seriously damaged, a medium-sized American aircraft carrier more or less seriously damaged, and an American battleship of the Pennsylvania type more or less seriously damaged. In this battle, Japanese damage consists of one small aircraft carrier seriously damaged and one torpedo-destroyer sunk.

"Note: This battle is called the Second Battle Off the Solomons."

An American battleship of the Pennsylvania class has a displacement tonnage of 33,100 and was launched in 1915. It has a speed of 21 knots. The battleship is manned by 1,358 men and is equipped with 12 14-inch guns, 12 5-inch guns, eight anti-aircraft guns, three airplanes and two catapults.

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The Allied Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced today that the Japanese Air Force on Tuesday carried out another bombing raid on Port Darwin, according to a Melbourne dispatch reaching here.

GEN. USHIROKU IN OSAKA

Arrives at Headquarters to Command Central Army

Domei

OSAKA, August 27.—General Jun Ushiroku, newly-appointed Commander of the Central Army arrived in Osaka at 8:55 a.m. after a brief stopover in Kobe.

He was met at the Osaka Station by many prominent people, including General Takao Suzuki, who is visiting Osaka.

After reviewing the Osaka garrison troops along Midosuji boulevard, he arrived at the Osaka Kaikosha. At 11:35 a.m. he visited his new office and delivered an address to the members of the headquarters.

NIPPON-CHINA UNITY LEADING TO VICTORY

Prominent Chinese Stress Importance of Full Cooperation in War Effort

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 27.—Chao Tsun-yo, Chief Secretary of the Special Municipal Government of Shanghai, declared today that as long as Japan and China work hand in hand, it will not be difficult for them to realize ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

The foregoing statement was made by Mr. Chao on the occasion of the forthcoming centenary of the conclusion of the humiliating Treaty of Nanking, which falls on Saturday.

Questioned on the outlook of the War of Greater East Asia, Chou Lung-yo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, asserted that inasmuch as Japan and China are closely cooperating in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, together with the Axis Powers, both Japan and China will succeed in driving out Anglo-American economic aggression from East Asia.

Yuan Chu, President of the New China Daily News, expressed the firm conviction that if the total strength of all the races in East Asia are mustered, any war can be won.

"The War of Greater East Asia may not terminate within a short period of time, but the consolidation of the productive power of Japan has already taken the world by surprise, and it will be an easy matter for Japan to win a final victory with China's whole-hearted collaboration," declared Ku Chung-tao, acting president of the Chung Pao.

Hsu Li-chiu, acting president of the Central China Daily News, said the evils of Anglo-American imperialism were deep-rooted in China. Especially Britain had no scruples in exploiting the internal dissension of China's war lords with the avowed purpose of dividing China, thereby causing constant civil wars, and now the Chungking regime is standing right in the way of general peace in China, declared Mr. Hsu.

Such unscrupulous methods can never succeed, Mr. Hsu continued, and while Chungking is acting as watch-dog for Anglo-American imperialism, the majority of the Chinese people are fighting for a general peace, as witness the peace movement.

Now that Anglo-American influences have been driven out of East Asia by the glorious victories of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, the Chungking regime can no longer depend upon Britain and the United States, and Chiang Kai-shek has virtually lost leadership, Mr. Hsu said.

Questioned regarding the future of the Chungking regime, Mr. Hsu said the collapse of the regime is already a foregone conclusion. Those who are driven by the Chungking regime to offer resistance against Japan will join the peace movement, and when it becomes impossible for Chiang Kai-shek and his clique to further oppose Japan, Britain and America will no longer be able to exploit Chiang, Mr. Hsu observed.

Li Chao-chi, Chief of the International Propaganda Bureau of the National Government, said Britain and the United States are enemies of China. While it is to be greatly regretted that the Chungking regime is still permitting itself to be capitalized by these countries, once the entire Chinese people are awakened, the Chungking regime is sure to crack.

Nippon Navy Brings Peace to Andamans

(Continued From Page 1)

have also been given self-rule. Hence, their feelings of joy and gratitude know no bounds.

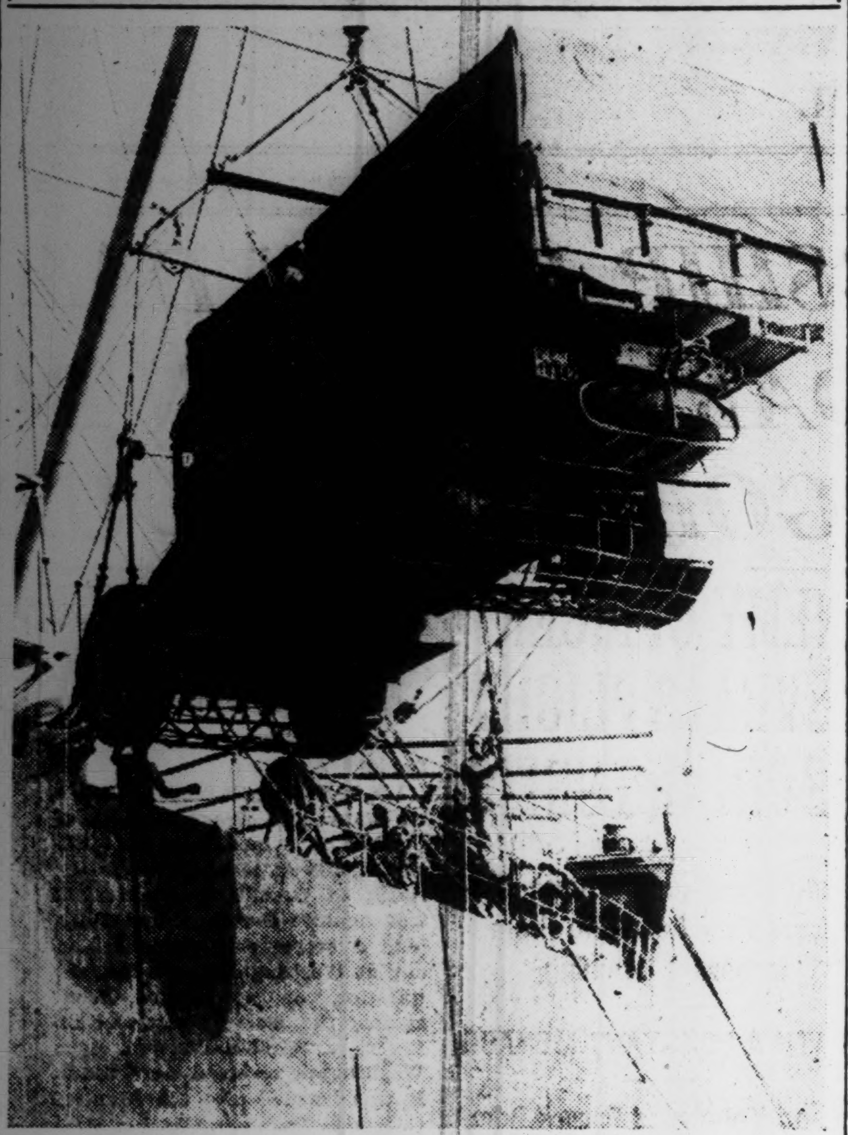
During the early days of Japanese occupation, some misunderstanding existed due to the differences in customs between the islanders and the Japanese. However, with the passage of time and with the sincere attempt to understand each other, that has been made a thing of the past and the islanders' admiration for the Japanese is growing each day.

Japanese Set Example

During July and August, the season for rice-planting, the Japanese Forces under the leadership of their unit commander worked in the fields in order to set an example. As a result, the inhabitants, who until that time hated hard work, gradually learned the pleasure that comes from physical labor and voluntarily began to help. Today, the crowd of idlers who used to roam about the islands is to be seen no more.

Wages and prices are controlled, and although there are many who have served five and six prison-terms, everyone seems to understand the reason for the control and active cooperation has been established.

An Italian Transport Unloads a Truck



The fighting forces of the Axis Powers are being strengthened in North Africa by the shipment of vast quantities of large trucks. Photo shows a truck being unloaded by an Italian transport corps to be sent to the first line of operations.

Gayda Lauds Bravery of Italian Forces Participating in Stalingrad Offensive

Domei

ROME, August 26.—Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, today editorially lauded the bravery of Italian soldiers participating in the attack on Stalingrad.

In his editorial Mr. Gayda said:

"A strong unit of Italian troops which advanced to a point northwest of Stalingrad, has repulsed several attacks of Soviet forces. Severe fighting is raging between our forces and the Red troops who are attempting to penetrate our line in order to effect a detour and attack German forces from the rear.

"Our troops have repeatedly attacked the enemy and struck terror into them. The bravery of our soldiers is facilitating the German advance toward Stalingrad and the Volga River."

Enemy Officer Reveals Plight Of Chiang Units

(Continued From Page 1)

that the occupants of the house, whoever they might be, would be only glad to have pity on me and give me temporary shelter.

Presently I saw the door of the house slammed abruptly in my face.

I tried another house. The occupants of this house had more compassion, for their door was not closed against me. But they would not lend me a straw coat and hat. They said that they had none, although I had every reason to believe that they had concealed them at the sound of my approach.

Standing in the shafts of rain, I murmured to myself:

"If I were a beggar and had fallen by the roadside, there will be some among these villagers who would be tender-hearted enough to go to the expense of burying me. However, I gravely doubt whether any of these villagers would give any thought to a soldier who had dropped dead near their habitations. Is a soldier of the army of the "Republic of China" the slave of the people? Is he a criminal on which the sun cannot shine?"

May 3: There is a commotion among the people. The occasion is the attempt of the authorities to get youths enrolled in the army.

I saw with my own eyes people go about, dishevelled, crying at the top of their voices:

"How is it that the State does not go to rack and ruin at once? How is it that Japan is not quick to come upon us?"

I know that the officials are making illegal profits from the business of getting young men interested in joining the army. I hate them for they deserve to be hated by us.

May 9: Time hung heavy on me, and so I visited my aunt. I learned from her that the number of prostitutes in Tungyang is increasing day by day.

While I was talking to her, I caught a glimpse of a group of young girls, in gaudy costumes, passing the house in a highly exultant manner.

My aunt told me that these girls were earning more than 50 yuan a a day. Certainly the lot of these girls is far happier than that of an officer of the army of the "Republic of China."

May 20: Fair. The war situation is getting tense. I was told that the enemy had appeared in Tungyang. If this is true, I am afraid that my home province will have been overrun by the enemy. I wonder if the 86th army will take the field. It has not yet received orders for an advance.

If the army is to go into action at once, I think I cannot go with it. I would retrace my course to Shangjao. The prospect before me is cheerless beyond all measure.

May 21: Fair. Information reaching me in the morning indicated that the enemy has penetrated Yangkang, and that Kinhwa is in danger. In all probability the entire provinces to the east of Kinhwa have been laid to ruin by the enemy. I am anxious about my people. What has become of my beloved wife?

According to reports, the officers and men of the army to which I belong have been ordered to defend Chuchow to the last men. It will be my good fortune to take part in great operations to be staged in front of the walled towns of Kinhwa and Chuchow.

The next few days will decide the fate of Chuchow Province. The group commander under whom I am is a sort of despot. There is no doubt that he is an antiquated soldier. The chief reason seems to be that he is advanced in age.

May 25: Fair. Today is April 11 by the old calendar. It was on this day that my beloved wife first saw the light of day. It is a long time since I celebrated my wife's birthday in company with her.

The moon is up. I am sure that my wife is looking at the moon and is thinking of me just as I am thinking of her.

Japanese Threaten Kinhwa

A report has reached me. It tells of the enemy threatening Kinhwa. If this is the case, I am afraid we shall be without means of arresting the advance of the enemy.

The residents of Chu Province are under orders to evacuate. I saw endless streams of men, women and children out of the area in which none but combatants are permitted to remain. Residents in the neighborhood of where I am staying are busy making sun-dried boiled rice on which they will subsist while they are away from their native province.

Well Fed of Late

May 26: We have of late been well fed. The reason is that the price of victuals going lower and lower. Pork is cheap, out of all proportion to other articles of food. I am told that residents in their anxiety to get out of the place as quickly as possible are disposing of their pigs for any price they can fetch.

I met one of my comrades in arms. He had been to the headquarters of the army to which we belong. He told me that the vanguard of the enemy forces had reached a point to the west of Kinhwa.

From another, who had visited the command of the signal section, I learned that the signal corps is to advance more than 20 Chinese ri tomorrow. At my parting with him I felt as though we would not meet alive again.

(To Be Concluded)

SICK NURSE TENDS DYING INTERPRETER

Conduct of Both in Shonanto Example of Unselfish Devotion to Duty

The death of an aged Army interpreter is the cause of another beautiful story which is woven around the erection of a memorial monument at Shonanto. Colonel Watanabe, Head of the Army Administration Corps in Shonanto, and a nurse have the important roles, as reported by a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent at Shonanto.

Throwing away all personal and selfish interests in his activities as adviser to the Chinese Association in Shonanto, Fumio Endo, 53, (Nagano Prefecture) non-official member of the Army Administration, succumbed July 21 to illness brought about by overwork.

A strong sense of responsibility would not allow Interpreter Endo to rest. On June 25, when the Chinese Contribution ceremonies were held, he interpreted every word of the instructions of Colonel Watanabe despite the fact that he was suffering from fever brought on by a cold. After the end of the ceremonies his condition became very critical.

Greatly impressed by the fighting spirit of the aged interpreter, Colonel Watanabe made arrangements to have a special nurse at the bedside of the sick man. Nurse Toshi Ito who was selected, came down with tropical fever while attending to her duties. Upon hearing that there were no other nurses to take her place, nurse Fusae Hayashi, who was also down with tropical fever, got up from her bed and took over the caring of the patient. From June 12 to 21, the day Interpreter Endo died, nurse Hayashi was on constant duty and her care of the patient was ever tender and kind.

Colonel Watanabe, deeply moved by the self-sacrificing efforts of nurse Hayashi, presented her with a gift of money. Nurse Hayashi firmly refused the present, but upon been persuaded that this was but a small token of his gratitude she finally accepted the present.

Thinking of putting this money to some useful purpose, nurse Hayashi called on the Army Administration office and offered it as a contribution toward the fund for the erection of the memorial monument in honor of the soldiers who had fallen in the Malay operations.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

To cite an example, the recent Sea Battle off the Solomons has definitely proved that even the American-British combined fleet, which America and Britain are loudly advertising, is no match for the Imperial Japanese Navy and its Air Force. Thus, any attempt which America and Britain may make in the future for an offensive move will no doubt be nipped in the bud by the Axis armed forces.

What should be noted here is the fact that the crafty and wily statesmen as well as leaders of America and Britain would obdurately adhere to their confidence in being able to emerge victorious over the Axis Powers in the long run, at least superficially, and thus employ it as a tool in currying favor with their nationals.

The Atlantic Charter is what America and Britain brought into being for the sole purpose of making clear the ideal and purpose for which they are prosecuting the current war. They have set forth by means of this charter the basic principles under which they would set up the new order, of their own conception, providing the current war ends in their favor. However, this charter would on no account serve as a promissory note of international politics.

In a recent radio speech delivered by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, great stress was laid on the fact that all the nationals of America should refrain from advancing any argument about winning the war now but that they should entertain the belief that the final victory would without fail be won by the Allies, and that, for this reason, they should make whatever preparations necessary for the establishment of the proposed New Order in the world after the conclusion of the current war. But whatever may be the contents of such a speech, it is nothing but an abstract argument without any solid fact.

Conference for New Cooperation

MIYAKO—Those who have been selected to become the members of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association number 222 in all, of whom 168 are said to be new members. This being the case, it can safely be said that a drastic reform has been made in the personnel of the Council. In view of the fact that the number of former members who had been representing the different localities was cut to one-half, and in place of those removed were elected those engaged in active work on the home front in different fields of work, and others numbering 63 in all, it is a great improvement creditable to the Society.

The initial conference of the Central Cooperative Council is scheduled to be held during the four-day period from September 26 to 29. This conference is similar to the national regular conference which is being held from time to time under the current wartime condition and the purpose of holding it is to have it serve as an organ, that is to say, a medium through which the actual state of affairs of those of the upper class on the one hand and of those of the lower class on the other can be relayed to one another.

No 'Home Sweet Home' For Britain as Drive Begins for Old Disks

In order to meet the shortage of shellac in Britain, a collection of old gramophone records has been started, according to a London report received in Shanghai recently. That outmoded dirge, "We'll Hang Our Washing On the Siegfried Line" was scrapped long ago and was quickly followed by "Rule Britannia." Right now, grave doubts exist as to whether "There'll Always Be An England." Even "Home Sweet Home" isn't sweet any longer. However, Prime Minister Winston Churchill undoubtedly will retain for broadcasting purposes, "Annie Doesn't Live Here Any More."

STALINGRAD BURNS AS NAZIS ADVANCE

(Continued From Page 1)

west bank of the Volga.

Meanwhile, information received here from Moscow reveals that Soviet forces made a renewed attempt to stem the German advance in the sectors both north and south of Stalingrad today. However, despite the spirited resistance of the Soviet tank forces, the German panzer units are advancing slowly but surely toward Stalingrad, it was said.

The Red Star, official organ of the Red army, emphasized the gravity of the struggle by admitting that the German attack is succeeding on all fronts in spite of tremendous losses.

Germans Advancing

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—In its announcement made yesterday, the Soviet Information Bureau admitted that German forces have advanced to a point east of Prokhladny, and that fighting is continuing around Mozdok, approximately 60 kilometers east of Prokhladny.

Meanwhile, other reports received here today revealed that the Wehrmacht which established indisputable strategic superiority in the Caucasian operation by seizing Prokhladny, an important junction on the Rostov-Baku railway line, is closing in on Mozdok.

GUARDIAN OF RESERVOIR AT TAMAGAWA RESIGNS

Veteran Custodian of Water Head Rendered 40-Year Service to Tokyo

Kinji Nakagawa, 69 years old, of the Tokyo Waterworks Bureau, better known as "the Guardian of the Tamagawa Reservoir," has resigned, reports Domei.

He entered the service of the Tokyo Municipality as assistant-engineer in 1912 and has since been in continuous service at the Tamagawa Reservoir.

It is reported that in appreciation of his long service lasting for nearly 40 years, nearby villagers and others have recently established a small shrine dedicated to Mr. Nakagawa.

INONU COMPLETES INSPECTION TOUR

President of Turkey Returns After Seeing Eastern Part Of Nation

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 26.—President Ismet Inonu of Turkey returned to Ankara today from an inspection tour of eastern Turkey. He was met at the border of Ankara by Premier Sukru Saracoglou and other high government officials.

A great deal of importance is attached to President Inonu's trip as it is believed to have close connection with the Turkish Government's policy of ensuring the neutrality of the sea-route between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

In view of the widening of the war sphere through the expanding German operations in the Caucasus, Turkey's position has become noticeably delicate.

Today is the 20th anniversary of the Turkish victory over the Greeks, and all Turkish newspapers are carrying articles designed to instill a spirit of Turkish independence.

Neutral observers here opine as follows regarding the future policy of the Turkish Government.

1. Although reports vary as to whether the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, which has its base in Novorossisk, has already fled to Batumi, the outcome of the campaign in the Caucasus is clear, and consequently the Soviet Fleet must either seek protection in Turkish waters or flee to the Mediterranean Sea and join the allied fleet there.

Under these circumstances Turkey is now faced with a delicate situation, being surrounded by Axis forces in the Balkans and British forces in the eastern and southern borders. Although there is no change in its neutral policy, Turkey is no doubt devising appropriate measures to meet the coming emergency.

Presents Credentials

Luang Viravodha, first Thai Minister to Manchoukuo, who arrived at Hsinking Monday, proceeded yesterday morning to the Imperial Palace to present his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, the Asahi reported, Domei reveals.

CHINESE BANKERS COMING

Central Reserve Bank to Send Inspection Party Here

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 27.—To improve the efficiency of administration, the Central Reserve Bank has decided to send its assistant manager, Wang Wen-yuan, and its staff members Chang Pai-yung and Liang Chin-wei to investigate the banking system in Japan.

They will leave for Japan at the beginning of next month and return to China in December, when they will have completed their investigations.

Laval Confers With Tuck

Domei

VICHY, August 26.—A conference was held here yesterday between Premier Pierre Laval and Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, acting American Ambassador to France, when the two probably discussed the American bombing of the Rouen area in northern France.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT ECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel Ginza (57) 1563
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
TAKARAZUKA, HYOGO-KEN

In front of Takarazuka-Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single .... ¥ 6.00 and up
Double .... ¥ 9.00 " "
Single with bath . ¥ 8.00 " "
Double " " . ¥12.00 " "

MEALS

Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon ¥2.50
Dinner ¥3.00

Takarazuka
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Takarazuka Minami-guchi
Nishinomiya Kitaguchi
Kobe Sannomiya Termini
Osaka Umeda Termini
Imazu

Apply to:
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

Fresh, Beautiful FLOWERS From Our Own Nursery
The Yokohama Nursery Company, Ltd.
Tokyo Yokohama
横濱植木株式會社

KAWANA HOTEL
TEL. ITO 358-9

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

Karuizawa Summer Directory

ALL SPORTING Goods
Awajicho, Kanda, Tokyo.
Tel. 25-4237, 4966.
NIPPON-YA
Main Street
(Next to Kanebo)
Karuizawa
NIPPON-YA

AN EVENING WITH TALKIES at
KARUIZAWA KOKUSAI EIGA GEKIJO
(former Karuizawa Kaikan)
MONDAY. AUG. 31, at 7 P.m.
A Toho Picture
"Hebihimesama" (Zokuhen)
NEWS and BUNKA Picture
Admission: ¥0.80 (Adults) ¥0.40 (Children) -Incl. Tax.

PEARLS
MIKIMOTO PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST.
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE
KOBE — MOTOMACHI ST
M

Summer Display
Mampei Hotel Lobby

Use Kusa-Karu Electric Railway Company's
TAXI and BUS SERVICE
Between Karuizawa and New Golf Links (8 RETURN TRIPS PER DAY)

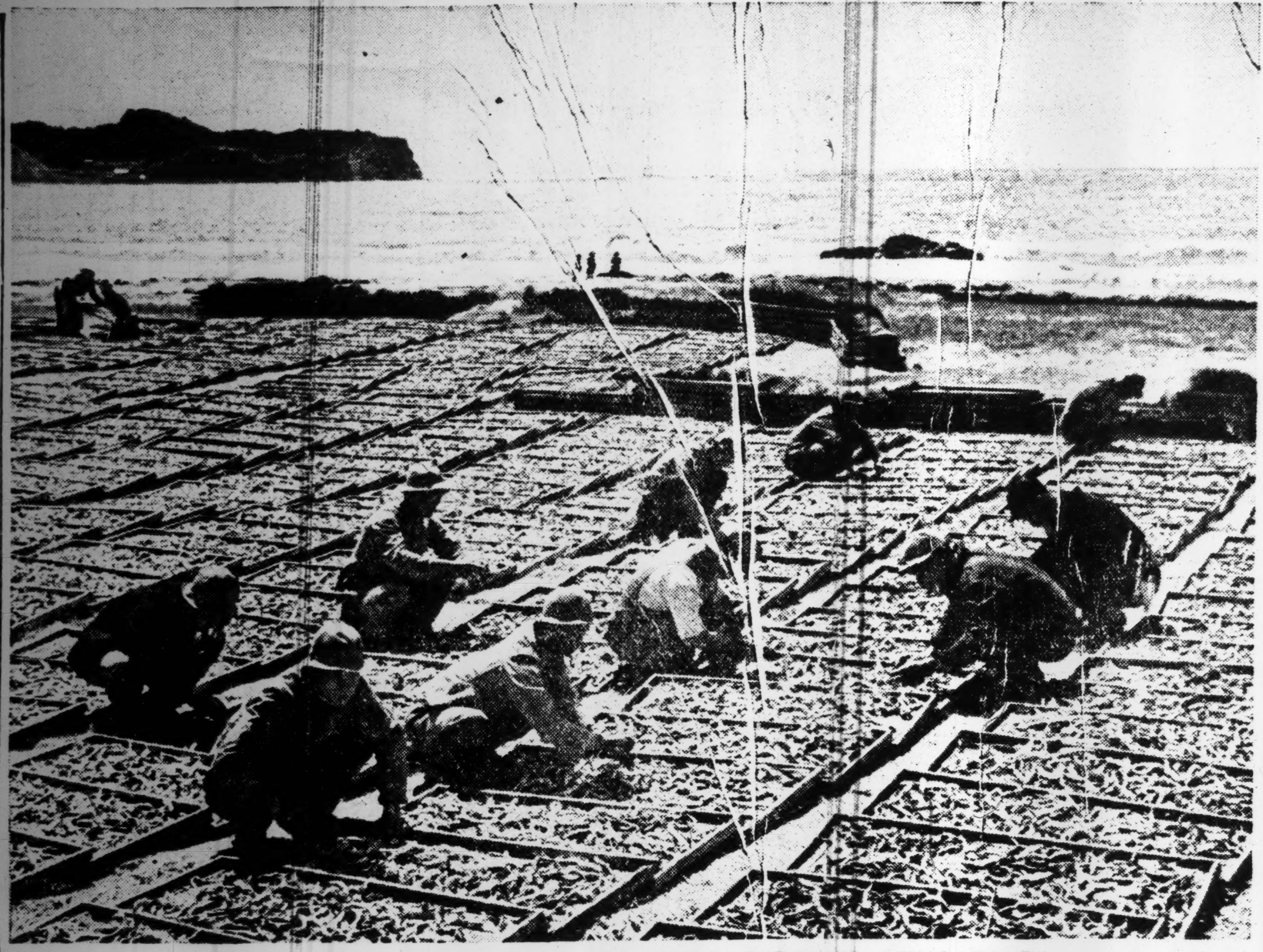
To Kusatsu
Mikasa
New Grand
Kyu Karuizawa
Nozawa
Market
Kyu Golf-Links
Kashima-no-Mori
KYU KARUIZAWA
BUS SERVICE
Kyudo Ekimae
Kyudo Station
KUSAKARU ELECTRIC RAILWAY
Karuizawa Ekimae
Ikkenya
KARUIZAWA STATION
Minami-ga-oka Jimusho
New Golf Links
Park Hotel
Koen-mae

From Karuizawa to New Golf Links from 8:25 a.m. to 5:48 p.m.
From New Golf Links to Karuizawa Sta. from 8:55 a.m. to 6:15 p.m.
From Kyu-Karuizawa to New Golf Links from 8:30 a.m. to 5:53 p.m.
From New Golf Links to Kyu-Karuizawa from 8:57 a.m. to 6:22 p.m.
Kusa-Karu Electric Railway Co., Ltd.
TELEPHONE 221

Japan Times & Advertiser
Karuizawa Branch
Next to Post Office
Tel. Karuizawa 146
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO NEWS ITEMS, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS FROM KARUIZAWA RESIDENTS.

Subscribers will receive the morning edition of the day and evening edition of the previous evening together by mail which should reach subscribers by 9 a.m.

JAPAN TIMES & ADVERTISER is on sale at Karuizawa Station, Mampei Hotel, Yoshikawa Book Store and at our Karuizawa Branch.



PLENTY OF FOOD BEHIND THE GUNS—SARDINES BEING DRIED

BURMESE MUST RISE TO BUILD NEW ORDER

Such Is Toyo Keizai's Summarized View—Army to Awaken National Consciousness

Upon the appointment of Dr. Ba Maung as chief executive of the Burmese Administration, Japan's attitude toward Burma has been clarified by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in Burma. He said, that Nippon's attitude to that country has not changed in any way. Depending much, however, upon Burma cooperating with this country in the construction of Greater East Asia, as far as "Burma for the Burmese" is concerned, the future Burma is assured. To attain such a complete independence as the slogan envisages, consideration of the following two features surrounding the situation in Burma is necessary, according to the Toyo Keizai Shimpo Magazine.

First, as the situation stands, the war is still in progress, and Burma is still under Japanese military supervision. Second, Burma must strive to attain the fulness of her power and nationhood. The article follows:

Upon close observation of Burma's administrative characteristics, her requirement of a capable leadership stands palpably revealed to us. Therefore it has been deemed proper to make the administrative chief amenable to our military commander. Under him there are nine departments, headed by the home and finance ministers and so on down the line, which practically constitute Burma's administrative system. Though it differs little in structure from what was the case formerly, yet in actual functioning a slight difference exists. For example, in place of the regular Cabinet meeting, which is now abandoned, what they call the departmental chiefs' conference is now in force, which is presided by the administrative chief who controls the heads of the different departments, and who is responsible to our military commander.

In line with this setup, there developed another feature worthy of note, videlicet, the abolishment of the old Legislative assembly. What Burma had formerly in this line was composed of and represented by all the resident races, including the Indians and Chinese. But the fact that the body was split up into numerous small parties, each bent upon its own selfish ends, was never conducive to any constructive policy. These reforms—the strengthening of the chief executive's powers and the abolishment of the popular assembly—were in line with the strong national demands for the correction of administrative evils. It further emphasizes the political principles of the Burmese.

Takano Deserves Post

In the reorganization of the Burmese Government, what merits our heartiest support is the appointment of Genshin Takano as the chief secretary to the chief executive, being on about the same order as our Chief Secretary to the chief executive, being on about the same order as our Chief Secretary of Cabinet. In fact he is the only Japanese filling an important office.

This circumstance gives evidence to the truth of the saying that for the progress and development of a nation, the people themselves must be responsible. The Burmese must be responsible for their own administration, after the fashion of the Manchoukuoans for the administration of Manchoukuo, and also the Filipinos for that of the Philippines.

For the Burmese, such an arrangement should be facilitated, for it is important to avoid any misunderstanding with them. In this connection, Lieutenant-General Iida expressed himself to the following effect: "Circumstances compel Burma to realize that she is under a heavy responsibility for the attainment of her economic reconstruction while she is still in the thick of the war, which she is prosecuting in a most creditable manner. I cannot constrain myself from extending my deep sympathy to the Burmese for the sufferings and hardships that still lay in their future path."

The whole arrangement met with everybody's expectations. If, on the contrary, Japanese were to occupy prominent positions in the Burmese government, there might crop up some serious misunderstanding of Japan and the Japanese in the future, which might cause an incalculable amount of bitterness and hardships to both sides.

So much for what has happened. Now the future should be considered, in this connection it is fitting to take up general racial problems, with some reference to their historical backgrounds. The idea is to deepen the understanding of national consciousness, which is an important element in reference to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Races Stick Together

Fundamentally it is the racial instinct for the same race to mass together. Generally speaking, our analysis produces the following factors, which contribute toward the realization of a national consciousness:

(1) A certain area clearly defined; (2) the sense of racial homogeneity and control; (3) a common language; (4) a common set of regulations governing social activities; (5) the existence of the fact that the same laws and customs as well as the same social usages have been lived up to for a considerable period of time; and (6) the realization of having experienced together the vicissitudes of national life and the determination to go through together in the future.

When a nation or a race is given impetus by one or several of the above-mentioned factors, national consciousness invariably results. And of these factors, the most important are area, race, and language.

There are two features peculiar to this nationalism. The first, when a race attains national consciousness, it is liable to discriminate against other races. It is because the consciousness is predicated upon the realization of a race being different from other races that it tends to exclude others. Such national consciousness has been experienced by nearly all nations. It was once realized by England, France, and Spain when they were on the ascendency.

As to the second feature, a race is bound to be baptized with a national consciousness sooner or later, however varying in the degree of realization. It is a phenomenon now enacted before our eyes in India that has been transplanted there from what took place in northern Europe in the middle ages. But it seems almost impossible for the Chinese and others to grasp what nationalism is in view of the existing circumstances, unless they understand its historical significance. The fact that the Chinese who have been trampled upon for a long time by others, and yet refuse to recognize it, sufficiently bears witness to our assertion. Should any one fail to observe and judge the Chinese correctly, it will mean that they failed to grasp the historical importance.

All Races Affected

Now we come to the fact that all the races on this earth are confronted with the question of racial or national consciousness to a certain extent, regardless as to whether they like it or not. Even those races inhabiting the regions in the south Pacific and Indian Ocean are bound to realize it sooner or later.

Then the question arises: What causes this national consciousness to spring up? Though it is hard to answer it in a few words, the main cause lies in the consciousness of a race that it is different from others. To be more exact, such is more readily found where a race has been ruled by another race with totally different customs, language, and ideas from what it used to live by. And yet so long as such leadership is being enforced skilfully and wisely, it may get along smoothly. However, once it goes wrong, there is no telling what ominous things are in store, as amply attested to by history. Therein lie the worries and trials of such leadership.

In view of this, and in the construction of Greater East Asia, the most important thing to be kept in mind is the chance of attaining such an aim. However, this problem is expected to range over generations. The first five or ten years would not go very far, even if we should try the hardest to educate them and to bring about the realization of their racial importance. Or rather, if we press it, they are liable to react against us in an unsavory way. Already we have reports concerning some reform measures contemplated for the South. They tell us about the attempt to abolish the noon recess in some places, to which the natives have been accustomed, and in its place to put in our methods of working hours, and in some other place to enforce economic control similar to what we have here.

Must Consider Their Sides

For all these meritorious efforts exerted down in the South we are profoundly grateful; but we are also much solicitous of these efforts extended after a due consideration of their racial or national psychology. This point has to be all the more earnestly stressed because of the fact that those southern inhabitants have hitherto been under the rule of Westerners and that they are in a position to notice a difference in leadership.

Particularly with Burma, it is known that she has the least illiteracy east of Suez, excepting Japan. The ratio of those who can read and write in Burma is 560 persons out of 1,000 men and 165 among 1,000 women. At that, however, nearly all pupils attend the schools conducted by the Buddhist temples which number about 20,000 all told. As to the character of those priest teachers, they are known to be most conservative, inclined to despise all industrial activities, as aptly put by some Englishmen as being parasites and handicaps to a healthy development of the country. Yet to attempt to change such living conditions as indicated by this circumstance in a short period of time, it would be almost impossible if not utterly impractical: it must take generation to accomplish it.

Burma, however, is not entirely a stranger to us when it comes to Buddhism. But when we deal with those natives in the Philippines, East Indies, and Malaya, it must not be overlooked that those people have long been under the influence of the Americans, Dutch, and English whose customs and institutions are to a large extent founded upon Christianity. And it would be incumbent upon Japan to respect their faith, customs and habits. While tolerant in these respects, the future for the accomplishment of this great undertaking must be considered too. Japan ought to show to the whole world by the acts and deeds, of which she is proud, as Japan shall be proud of seeing the Burmese attain "Burma for the Burmese."

CHURCH LEADERS TO TRAIN

For the benefit of future leaders of religious patriotic associations, the Bureau for Religious Affairs is planning to hold a six days' training in the Japan Youth Association Hall, beginning September 3, reports Domei.

The trainees, totalling 60, will be selected from among members of the Shinto, Buddhist, and Christian denominations throughout the country.

They will receive training from Enku Uno, professor of Tokyo Imperial University, Masataka Ota, member of the House of Representatives, Tadayoshi Obata, managing director of the Industrial Patriotic Association, and Junjiro Takakusu, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University.

2ND FIVE-YEAR PLAN'S GOAL OF MANCHOUKUO DISCLOSED

220,000 Households as Colonizers, 130,000 Volunteers Required

Domei

HSINKING, August 26.—Manchoukuo's second Five-Year Plan, which got under way on April this year, anticipates 220,000 households as colonizers besides 130,000 volunteers, Director Makizo Isogo, of the General Development Bureau disclosed today at a liaison conference of development officials of Japan, and Manchoukuo.

Up to the end of last year, approximately 18,000 households had settled in Manchoukuo against an expected 81,350, while an estimated 113,000 colonizers were recorded, Mr. Isogo disclosed.

He said efforts will be made to improve the agricultural industry and to increase the output of agricultural products and for this purpose, 220,000 households are required as colonizers in addition to 130,000 persons as volunteers.

According to Director Isogo, at an outlay of ¥500,000,000, one million hectares of land will be turned into cultivated fields.

Concerning means of livelihood, sanitary conditions, education and other matters, the Development Research Institute has been conducting researches since the end of the year before last, Director Isogo said.

During the five years to be covered by the plan, from ¥1,000,000,000 to ¥1,300,000,000 will be necessary as funds for the Manchoukuo Colonization Company, Director Isogo concluded.

VOLUNTEER FORCES IN BURMA DISPERSE

Were Great Help to Japanese Forces—Commander Gives Disbandment Speech

The Volunteer Corps of Burma, which had proved a great help to the Japanese Forces during the Burma Campaign, were recently disbanded as their mission had been successfully executed, reports an Asahi correspondent in Rangoon.

The Volunteer Corps had been organized by a large number of Burmese patriots from various walks of life who were burning with the aspiration of restoring the Burma for the Burmese. In cooperation with the Japanese Forces they bravely fought the enemy defying all obstacles topographical and otherwise.

As peace and order have been completely restored in Burma in less than half a year after the termination of hostilities, the Volunteer Corps were disbanded recently. On the occasion of the formal disbandment, the commander gave a stirring address to the members. He declared:

"You, the members of the Volunteer Corps, at the risk of your lives, bravely took up arms against the enemy and fought valiantly in cooperation with the Japanese Forces. The exploits you have achieved by smashing the Anglo-American-Chungking armies, which were the common enemy of the Asiatic nations, will be remembered by your fellow countrymen forever. The glorious achievements you have scored shall shine forever and ever in the history of Burma, nay, the history of all the Asiatic peoples.

"Now, your duty has been completed successfully. The time has come for you to return to your respective native places to do your share for the reconstruction of New Burma. Do your best in this respect with the same courage and confidence with which you took up arms for the patriotic cause and fought your foe. Your utmost efforts will be the best tribute you can offer to your comrades who have sacrificed their lives for the emancipation of the Burmese and the Asiatic nations."

Not a single soldier remained unmoved by the commander's address. Soon after the formal disbandment was held, the members of the corps, clad in khaki uniforms, left Rangoon Station for their respective native places, shouting at the top of their voices, "Dobama, Dobama!"

P.I. SCHOOLS REOPEN AFTER EIGHT MONTHS

Philippines and St. Thomas Universities Among Those Affected

The Philippines University was authorized on Tuesday to formally resume its operation by the administrative department of the Japanese Forces in the islands, Domei reported on Wednesday.

Of all the universities in the Philippines, the news agency explained, the Philippines University is the only one to have been partly opened since the Japanese operations in that area. The present authorization is to allow the reopening of the institute.

The same authorities simultaneously ordered the reopening of St. Thomas University, which indicated that practically all educational organs, from universities down to kindergartens, will soon have resumed their work in the islands after eight months since the start of the Japanese operations over the area.

In view of the pressing need of the entire renewal of educational principles in the islands, the Japanese educational authorities issued on the same day, according to Domei, the following instructions to every institute:

(1) Schools should be so conducted that the graduates will well-lead the revived islands in various branches of activity.

(2) All institutes will be placed under the direction of Japanese.

(3) Every university graduate must have a certain mastery of the Japanese language.

Established 1872

OJI SEISHI K.K.

(OJI PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

Capital: ¥300,000,000

President: KIKUJIRO TAKASHIMA, Esq.

Head Office: Oji-cho, Oji-ku, Tokyo

Business Office:
Sanshin Bldg., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Paper and Pulp Mills: 33 Places in Japan

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK, man with long experience and good references, seeks position. Honest. Speaks English and French. Ito, c/o British Embassy, Ichibancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

TWO rooms with or without furniture in private house, Sagiyama, kitchen available, suitable for lady. Box 291, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Hire

BUICK sedan, 1921 model, in perfect condition, with chauffeur who understands English well. Moderate rent. Apply Box 292, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica. Hanovia quartz sun lamp. Please phone 49-2674, mornings.

TYPEWRITERS. German make, standard and 16", international keys, perfect condition; Corona portable. Apply Mayeda, 158 Yamashita-cho, Tel. 2-2608, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel). Tel. 2-2060.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m. Closed on Sundays and holidays during August. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by T. Takata. Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

PACKING

WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. (former porcelain dealer), c/o Edoya Silk Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 1366.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

Nature Provides Joys For All Four Seasons

Each Month and Each Season Has Its Own Peculiar Attractions

JAPAN IS NATURE'S GARDEN

Cherry Is Queen of Spring, As Chrysanthemum Is Of Autumn

One noteworthy feature of the Japanese climate is that the year can be divided into four distinct seasons—a feature which is denied to some countries of the world, where it is either cold or hot all the year round.

The four seasons are as clear cut in Japan as are their names, and each month and each season has its peculiar attractions.

In January is New Year, with all its gaiety, the greatest holiday in the Japanese calendar. In January and February skiing and skating are in full swing at many mountain and hot-spring resorts in the north, where ample opportunities are offered to those in quest of recuperation, as well as to the ordinary tourists from abroad.

In February, with the blossoming of the plum, begins the annual cycle of the blossoms—the peach and the pear in March, soon followed in April by the world-famous cherry blossoms, and in May by the azaleas, wistarias, peonies, and various other blooms.

The cherry blossoms, of which there are over a hundred varieties, are regarded as the ideal flower of Japan, and almost everywhere the country is practically covered with a cloud of blossoms in the season, the trees growing all over Japan in profusion.

From the latter part of March in the southern districts, through April, even into May in the northern districts, the cherry-tree is in flower, the date of flowering varying not only according to the locality but also according to variety.

A traveler visiting Japan in March could, if he began his itinerary at Nagasaki or Shimonoseki, so time his tour as to be able to see the cherry blossoms at their best all through the country, from Kyoto to Nara, Nara to Yoshino, and finally to Tokyo and districts further north.

Japan is the land of flowers and has probably supplied more flowering shrubs and trees to the gardens of the world than any other country. Among these numerous flowers—too numerous to mention—are daffodil, plum, camellia, peach, pear, cherry, globe-flower, peony, lily, rhododendron, wistaria, azalea, iris, morning-glory, lotus, chrysanthemum, etc. Besides these, carnations, dahlias, tulips, etc., are very widely cultivated in the private or public gardens.

The chysanthemums are regarded as the queen of the autumnal blooms. They have been cultivated for more than 1,500 years and form the crest of the Imperial House.

Chrysanthemum shows are held annually all over the country and naturally constitute one of the most attractive functions of the year.

In early and middle summer Japan is almost covered with a rich velvety green, and the scene may be particularly enjoyed at many places specially known on account of their tinted leaves in autumn.

The green leaves of cherries, maples, oaks, chestnuts, birch, and elms are more beautiful than those of any other deciduous trees, and the deeper tints of the evergreen pines, with which Japan is so blessed in abundance, also present the most delightful sight during the summer.

At this season Japan offers many enjoyments to the visitor. The long sea-coast of the country provides innumerable bathing resorts, where the heat is allayed by cool sea-breezes.

Sea-bathing in Japan is particularly enjoyable in the hot season, as the temperature of the water allows of much longer immersion than is possible in more northerly latitudes.

Those who prefer a lower temperature, however, will have no difficulty in enjoying it at any of the mountain resorts where comfortable hotel accommodation is generally provided, such as at Kamikochi, Karuizawa, Lake Nojiri, Nikko, Hakone, Unzen, Ikao, etc.

Many of these are also spas, where hot medicated baths may be enjoyed. Beppu in Kyushu and many other resorts have the advantage that they offer both sea-bathing and mineral baths.

The summer trips to Hokkaido, the northern island, are most pleasant and interesting. The summer pastimes of yachting and boating may be fully enjoyed in Japan, where the wide sweep of Tokyo Bay and the island-studded Inland Sea afford the most delightful resorts for the sport of kings.

Of late years, mountain-climbing has become a very popular summer pastime in Japan, and facilities are offered for those who care for this form of sport.

The mountain range which runs down the middle of Japan, popularly known as the Japan Alps, provides clusters of lofty peaks (many of which attain an elevation of 9,000 ft. above sea level) to test the skill of the climber, the reward being some magnificent views.

Tobacco Industry Began From Seeds Introduced By Portuguese Traders

Tobacco was first introduced into Japan by Portuguese traders in the latter half of the 16th Century. The first seeds were brought from the Philippines, and were planted in Kyushu. Smoking soon became a popular habit among the people, and at one time was prohibited by the authorities. Today, tobacco is cultivated extensively throughout the country. Japanese tobacco is very finely cut, being chiefly used in the Japanese pipe or Kiseru, which has a small bowl as big as a thimble. The tobacco industry is controlled by Government monopoly.

CORMORANT FISHING IS HISTORIC PASTIME

Sport Has Long History Dating Back to 660 B.C.

The city of Gifu is characterized by the green woods of Kinka-zan and the clear stream of River Nagara the merits of which have been praised by many people.

"Ugai" (fishing with cormorants), a unique feature, is performed here in the land of poetry. Sight-seeing boats go up the river as far as the foot of the mountain where they are moored.

While they are waiting for the time to start, the sight-seers are served with entertainments of thousands of lighted lanterns on the water, bon-fires, songs accompanied by shamisen and the sweet melody of singing-frogs all of which lend color to "Ugai."

In the meantime cormorant-boats provided with blazing torch lights come in sight up the river with the fishermen shouting as they keep time with their rowing.

It is in fact a marvelous sight to see the skill of the chief fisherman who manages as many strings as twelve to each of which a treacherous bird is fastened.

The history of cormorant fishing is not exactly known, but it is evident that cormorant fishing existed as early in our history as the dynasty of Emperor Jimmu, 660 B.C.

There is a lot of written evidences about cormorant fishing in very old times. In the Era of Nimpyo, about 1150 A.D., 21 experts in this art are recorded.

In 1534 a flood made a change on the course of the river and on this account the cormorant fishers moved to Nagara and Ose from their original home Ugai.

In 1558 Nobunaga Oda, a feudal lord, who was so deeply impressed with the skill of the fishermen, proposed to give them boats and fiefs.

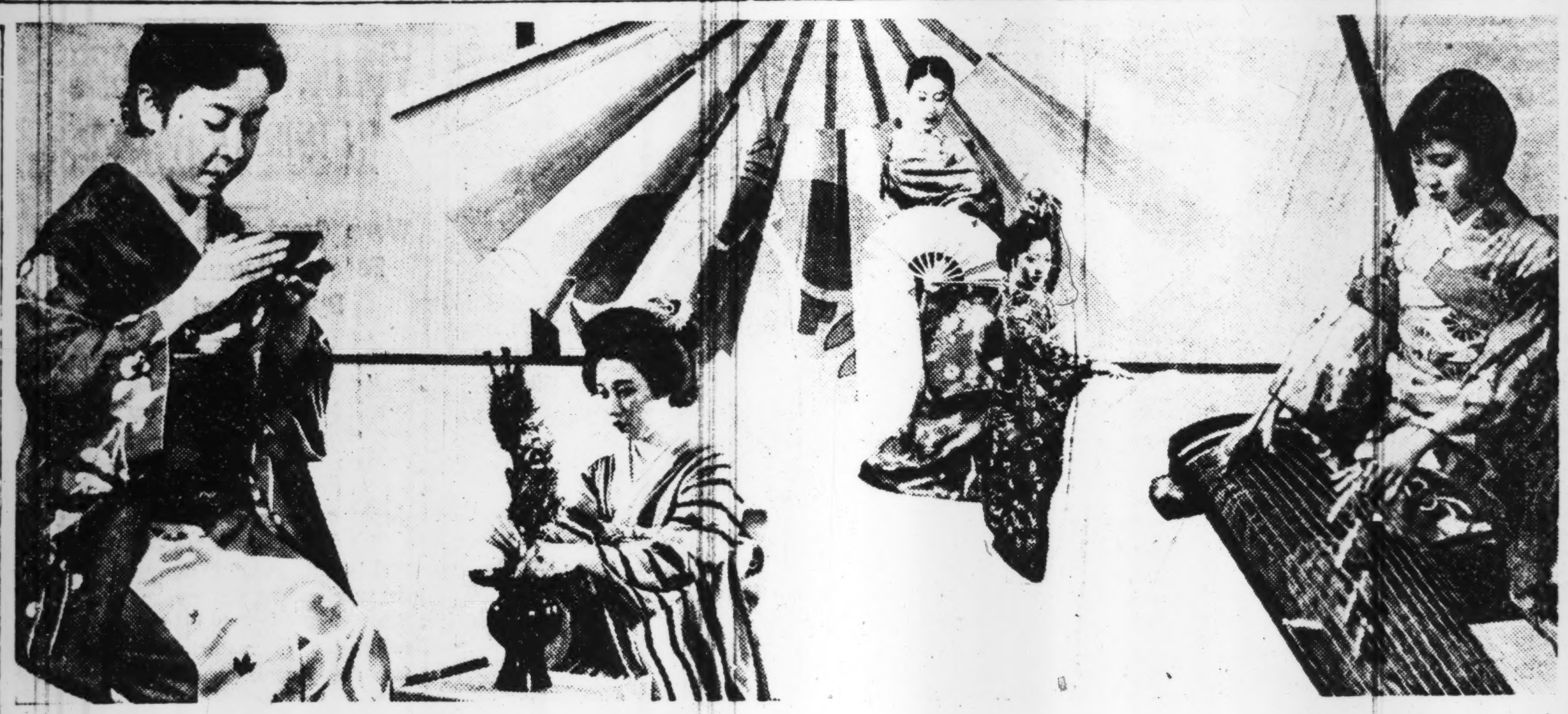
In order to repay the patronage given by Iyeyasu Tokugawa, founder of Tokugawa Shogunate, the fishers used to offer presents of "ayuzushi" (a kind of food) to the Shogunate several times a year.

In 1890 the Imperial Household selected three sites on the river near Gifu for Imperial fishing grounds under supervision and management of officers appointed by the Household.

Fish caught by the officially appointed cormorant fishers are sent to Tokyo for consumption by the Imperial Household.

Ikenushi to Yakamochi Who Was Lying Ill

In dread obeisance thy way
To distant Marshlands didst thou went,
O'er craggy hill and barren waste;
A loyal liege-man thou, O friend!
'Tis true thou liest all alone
On bed of sickness close-confined,
Full of sad thoughts, but such the way
Of this poor world, time beyond mind!
What say our neighbors, that may cheer
Thy saddened thoughts, beloved friend!
They say on all the hillsides bloom
The sprays of cherry, that down-bend
With shining blossom 'mid whose snows
Ceaseless the warblers' love-lilts ring,
While o'er the moorland wander maids
Plucking the violets of Spring;
Neatly they fold their shining sleeves,
Lift their red skirts above the dew,
And wait with heart-felt sympathy,
For thee to pluck the flowers anew.
Cheer thee, O brother, Spring is young,
And ere it fades, thou yet shalt share
The revels of its blossom-time
The fragrance of its perfumed air!



Japanese Art and Spiritual Enlightenment

The mission of Japanese Art lies in making man discard his selfishness and follow the true and noble path. This spirit is not confined to Japan, for it is the ideal of every nation of the world. It is called Japanese because it is followed most notably in Japan. Japanese Art does not exist for the sake of technique. It exists to lead man into spiritual enlightenment.

The unique national character of the Japanese has been granted by the Great Sun Goddess. To develop this national character, various kinds of art exist in every part of Japan, even in the remotest of places, and the people are all devoting themselves to these arts. The people, moreover, weave these arts into their daily life so that they may overcome evil temptations and always keep their natural national character. For this reason, the process followed in the art might be the same as that of other countries, but the purpose, the mission, and the effect are entirely different.

Occidental art is an expression of man-made beauty, while Oriental art is a manifestation of man's truth coming from his deep appreciation of the Great Nature and his reverence and belief for God and his power.

Expression of Sincerity

While in the former the superiority of man's skill is highly praised and the artist himself strives to gain the people's acclaim, in Oriental art, especially in Japanese art, the art pieces are the sincere expression of those who wish to show at least one tiny part of nature's greatness, which they feel they can never truly know. They are not aiming to please others or gain their applause.

For example, the Western artist might be able to paint a peony flower beautifully. However, no matter how great an artist he is, I am sure he cannot depict the life nor the true shining beauty of the flower.

The Japanese artist is likewise incapable of depicting the flower's life. But he paints with the strong wish that he be allowed to express at least a tiny part of it, and as he puts his whole self into his work, he becomes one with the flower, and his sincerity unconsciously comes out in the painting.

In other words, the Japanese make themselves void, they deeply appreciate nature, and they give their whole soul to their work. Herein lies the peculiarity of Japanese art and in this great and sincere devotion is the Japanese national character truly trained.

I cannot say anything on the present day Japanese painting that has been so greatly influenced by Western painting. The ancient Japanese artists exerted themselves physically and mentally in painting anything. Should a life's masterpiece be made, they gave it to a shrine or temple rather than let it fall into the hands of some layman who would try to buy it for a large sum of money. Herein again can we see that the ideal of Japanese art lies in going back to God.

Some time ago I went to see an exhibition of the late Kanzan Shimomura's works. I was touched by every one of his works which expressed his sincere yearning and love for the great and mystic nature.

Art Is Instinct

As art is a natural instinct of man, every nation has it in one form or another, not speaking of the difference in grades. However, there is a great difference between those merely expressing man's momentous sentiment and those worked out by man's sincerity, molded by his calm natural talent.

Let us look at Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata. This world-famous piece, said to be one of the greatest examples of human skill, is a mere expression of the composer's unsuppressible sentiment. Its start is entirely different from that of Japanese art.

The former also ends as man's pleasure, man's skill being its chief concern, while in the latter, man tries to deepen his life, thereby finding a true solution to life's problems and eventually finding a tie for his life with God.

Consequently, we are often led by some pieces of Japanese art to a state more sublime than religious sublimity and far beyond man's intellect.

Tea Cult

It must be especially noted that in order to grasp the greatness of this art, those devoted to this field must always keep their minds pure and just. For this they must always train their mind one way or the other. For example, in the art of tea ceremony, it was customary in the past for the devotees to train themselves in Zen.

Many of the so-called tea devotees go through the whole process of tea ceremony as a matter of form. Some even lean forward as they prepare the tea, while others pour flattering words upon the guest while mixing the tea. Their attitude is really atrocious.

Such people think that they only need to mix the tea and hot water as a good bodily nutrition. Tea ceremony, which fundamentally is for the training of our mind, ends as a mere pleasure if looked at with such an attitude.

In order to accomplish the final mission of the tea ceremony, I feel that it is most important that the back be straightened and the ceremony performed with a clear mind. The tea bowl should be placed above his knee and not on the floor, his mind well composed with no earthly thoughts, and he should then make the tea in a state of complete selflessness. It is only thus that the truth of man's heart is implanted into the tea. And yet it is surprising that the votaries of the tea cult do not know this. If tea cult is now looked upon as a kind of pleasure, the fault lies with these votaries.

When tea is mixed in the calm and selfless state mentioned above, one can get from it that same joy experienced when looking at a masterpiece.

Appreciation and Striving

I cannot say that everyone concerned in such Japanese cults as archery, tea ceremony, art of flower arrangement, jujitsu, and painting is devoting himself to his individual interest with the above belief, but as his interest is deepened, his heart is unawaringly purified. The difference between such individual and those who have no such interest whatsoever can be seen plainly in their personality, and in their general beliefs.

To appreciate a masterpiece and to strive to make a masterpiece are one and the same in Japan. The Christian missionaries used to call the Japanese barbarians upon seeing them worshipping the Buddhist paintings and sculptures hung or placed on the "toko-no-ma". They were only showing their ignorance of the Japanese people.

The Japanese are trying to develop themselves with the painting so imbued with sincerity, with the flowers that are truth itself, and with the rugged natural rocks as their teachers, which they place on the toko-no-ma, a platform higher than the floor.

It is not that they believe Buddha lives in the sculptures of Buddha, but that they are trying to be gradually guided by these.

Flower Arrangement

Let us next see the significance of the art of flower arrangement. To pluck a flower that is growing in the midst of its home, nature, is to break a regulated system of Great Nature. Man, flower, animal, each has been created upon this earth to perform its special mission. Each has its own important role and the flower is by no means existing just to be plucked by man.

To pluck flowers without giving a thought to the above truth, and stick them in a vase for man's own pleasure is a mere toying with them. When I see gorgeous flower wreaths lying in the reception rooms on the occasion of weddings and such, I am reminded of an animal whose limbs have been cut off and placed half-dead on the table to satisfy man's self-conceit. One is merely imitating the customs of the English and Americans by treating the flowers in such a fashion.

The Orientals originally offered flowers only to God and Buddha. God, of course, would not show any signs of appreciation for the flowers, but the people wanted to express their sincerity by means of the pure and saintly flowers. It was with the same feeling that they offered flowers to their ancestors and the dead.

They would pick the saintliest flowers and branches, and washing them clean, would put them into a clean vase, and change the water every day.

With the same feeling of reverence, they offered water and sakaki-branches, and sacred taper lights.

Love of Flowers

Perhaps the art of flower arrangement originated when man happened to take some flowers, which he put into water to prolong their life and beauty. One who arranges flowers should feel responsible enough to look after them till they wither, at which time they should be buried in the ground. It is only when such care and thought are given that the true love for flowers is born.

In arranging flowers with a true love for them, one should do it in such a way as to content the flowers. The nature of the flowers should be given full consideration, and becoming one with them one should so arrange them as to bring out their fullest beauty. To do this, he himself should be selfless, and it is only thus that his sincerity and love can be breathed into the flowers.

All living things on this earth exist from the will of God, and the process of living should be alike whether plant or animal.

In placing a stalk of flower on the "toko-no-ma" and appreciating it, we aim to know the mission and nature of the flower, and thereby introspect the mission and nature of our life which can be so easily polluted.

When one quietly gazes upon the flower arranged on the toko-no-ma or in the somber and peaceful site of tea ceremony, one is struck by the mysticism of the blooming flower and the unfathomable work of Great Nature and feels himself guided into a state of blissful harmony between God and man.

The art of flower arrangement does not consist of merely sticking the flowers and branches into the vase. The stalks of flowers should be strengthened and the life prolonged by putting them into the water, and they should be so arranged that they would guide man's soul. This art has then the double function of animating the flower and uplifting man's soul.

Man can never know what truth is merely through his five senses. One might be destroying nature's regulated system by plucking a stalk of flower for the tea ceremony, but by placing it on the quiet "toko-noma" with all kindliness, sincerity, and purity of mind, his soul would be uplifted. He plucks the flower with the fervent wish that the flower be contented for having elevated a man's soul even if it should have to wither a little too soon. Should everyone have the same feeling, there would be no mistreatment of flowers.

Buddha's Teachings

There is a story that in his teachings at Mount Ryojusen, Buddha showed his eighty thousand followers a stalk of Komparage flower instead of giving a sermon. By showing the flower, he had called upon his men to reflect upon the thought that they might be over-indulging in abstract ideas. He had taught them that instead of being led astray by pseudo-philosophers and priests, they should look at the phenomena of the world, each of which is an expression of universal truth. They should look deeply into each object and understand its underlying truth. Thus growing in wisdom, they would gradually be led into a life of true faith.

The truth of a saint's word and deed cannot be grasped unless one has gone through the hardship experienced by the saint. Those scholars who merely use their minds without going through any bodily experience or hardship can only discuss the ancient teachings and no more. Through them truth will be blurred from the earth and spiritual life will disappear.

We should at this time reflect upon why Western civilization has come to such a state that it is now a mere skeleton of material culture. We should reflect upon this war between America and England and the Axis. America and England have been placing the fullest importance upon man's limited brain and upon material, while the Axis have been trying to cast away all pseudo-culture and live a true, spiritual life.

The result of the war, we have seen and are still seeing with our own eyes. If it is not God's judgement, what can it be? The remarkable and almost miraculous results have given us a stronger faith in our culture.

When we look at Oriental culture, especially at those centered around the various Japanese arts, we realize that the infinite, eternal and universal truth can be grasped from objects and their workings. Spiritual enlightenment can be attained when the metaphysical and the physical become one. This harmony of the metaphysical and the physical is the tea cult. The key to an eternal life is to realize this truth.

I shall now touch upon the subjects of the sword, archery, and the No masks.

The Two Swords

About eight hundred years ago there lived in Kamakura, two swordsmiths called Masamune and Muramasa.

The latter forged his swords with the burning desire to make them sharp enough to cut anyone. This desire was so imbued into the swords that anyone looking at them would be caught with a yearning to cut someone.

Masamune's swords, on the other hand, were clear and bright to look at, and one could feel a friendly warmth in them, for Masamune had always striven to pound his deepest sincerity into them. It is said that he always attired himself in full ceremonial gown and prayed to God when beginning his work.

The sword that the Japanese would try to possess at any cost was not the sharp sword of Muramasa, but that of Masamune forged with his deepest sincerity.

One day someone let two of these swords float down a stream with their blades turned upstream in order to see their substantial difference.

A leaf came floating down the stream and touching Muramasa's sword was instantly cut into two. Another leaf came floating by, this time by Masamune's sword, but it simply dodged the blade and floated away. The essence of the Japanese sword and that of all Japanese military arts lie in destroying the evil and upholding the just and not in destroying everything. A true sword would see to it that the dry leaf would end in a way it should end and would not mercilessly cut it.

The Archer

As the arrow exists to hit its target, should an archer miss its mark, he should apologize to the arrow and strive all the more to polish his art.

When one discards all selfishness, becomes one with the arrow, and then draws his bow in a state of absolute selflessness, his arrow is sure to hit its mark. This is a fact admitted by all master archers.

And as he devotes himself to archery with this spirit, his mind would only be more purified and be turned toward the just. He, moreover, would eventually lead a life of strong and firm faith. Herein lies the noble mission of Japanese art.

Perfection in a No Mask

When a mask made by a master of the art is worn upon the No stage, every emotion, joy, anger, sorrow, happiness, is said to be expressed in the seemingly immovable mask, for the master has made it in a state of selflessness and has strive to implant this state into it.

To do this it is said that the masters modeled their masks after the faces of dead men, who have experienced all human emotions of joy, anger, happiness and sorrow.

In short, to let a No mask fulfill its mission, it is most important that it be made in a state of selflessness. When one's sincerity is molded into the mask, the mask may then be called a perfect one.

The True Path

In closing, I should like to say that the mission of the Japanese art lies in making man discard his selfishness and follow the true and noble path.

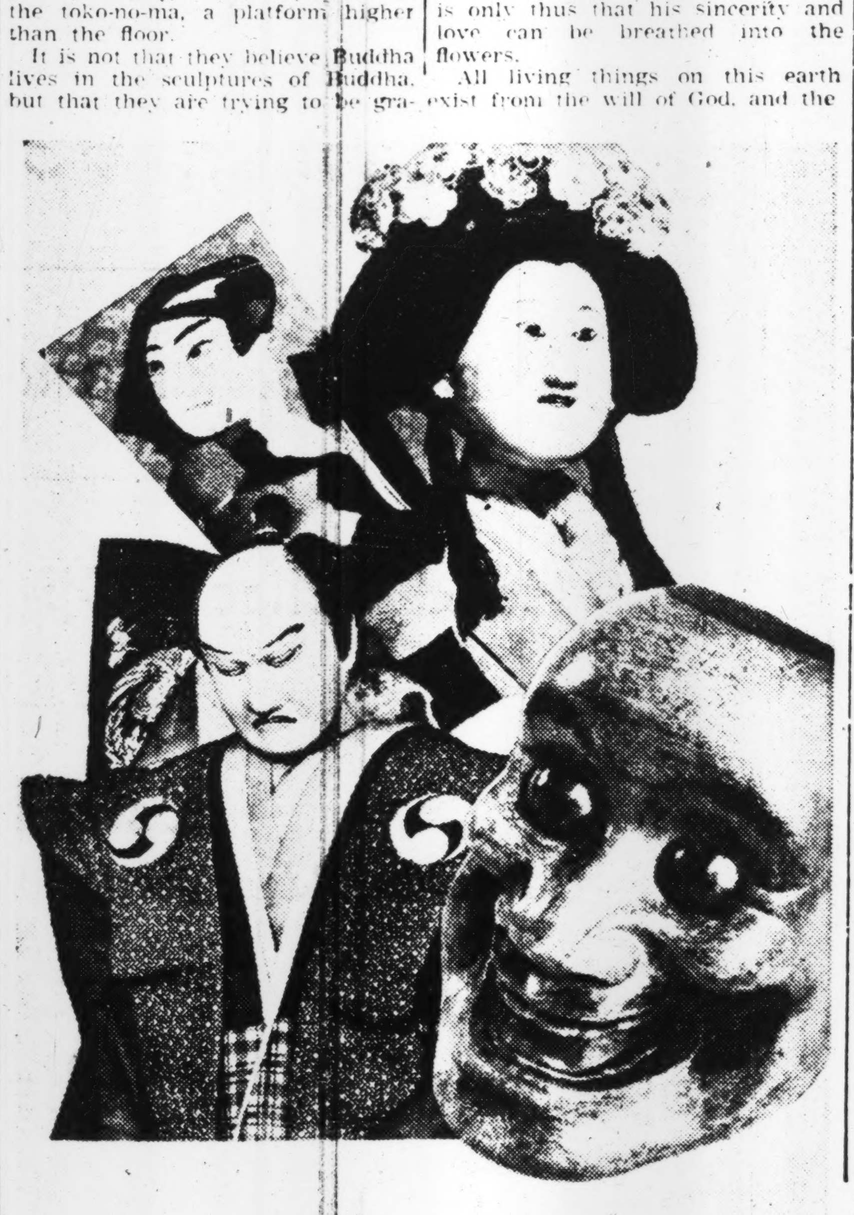
This Japanese spirit is not only confined to the Japanese. It is the ideal of every nation of the world. It is called Japanese because it is followed most notably in Japan.

The Japanese are most fortunate in that arts of such variety, that lead the people on to the great path, are found everywhere in the country.

It should be the pride of the Japanese people that theirs is a nation that aims at a life of justice in accordance with the laws of nature. I should, at this time, like to stress again that Japanese Art exists not for technique's sake but to lead man into a spiritual enlightenment.

(By Yudo Isono. Lecture delivered at Oriental Summer College)

(Illustrations by K.B.S.)



Samurai Were Taught To Be Reliably Armed

Thick and Heavy Suits of Armor Were Regarded As Unsuitable

PRINCIPLES OUTLINED

All Warriors Were Warned Against Neglect of Weapons

Every samurai who is in service must have a supply of weapons suitable to his means. Every feudal house has its military regulations, and the proper banners and flags and helmet insignia, spear mounts, sleeve crests and marks on the baggage animals as ordered by the lord must be carefully provided in a uniform manner. For if they have to be improvised in a hurry it will be an obvious sign of carelessness and will provoke contempt.

Men who from neglect of these insignia have been attacked by their own side and killed and suffered loss are not unknown in military history, so there must be no want of precaution in these things. And some may think that their servants are not likely to have to cut anybody down and so may replace the blades of their swords with wood or bamboo, and neglect to provide them with a loin-cloth because they think they will not need to gird up their clothes, and find themselves in difficulties owing to their want of foresight.

And a samurai who is a cavalier and who receives a considerable stipend and who does not know when he may not have to take the field, however peaceful the time may appear to be, is a hundred per cent more culpable if he does not provide himself with the proper weapons than the young serving man with a wooden sword or no loincloth. So from fear of being put to public shame he ought to equip himself properly.

And here is a piece of advice on the subject. When a small retainer wishes to fit himself out with armor, and has, let us say, three pieces of gold to get a suit, the best thing he can do will be to spend two thirds of it on the body armor and helmet, leaving the remainder to provide all the other things he will need such as under-clothes, breeches, coat, under-"hakama," upper girdle, surcoat, whip, fan, wallet, cloak, water-bottle, cup, etc., so that he will have every accessory he needs as well as his suit of armor.

Then, though he may be young and very strong, it is better to avoid heavy suits of thick iron armor and weighty banners and standards, for the very good reason, that, although they may be tolerable while he is young and vigorous, as he grows older they will become too much for him. And even a young man may fall ill or be wounded, and then the lightest iron armor will be a heavy burden and a hindrance. And if a young man gets known for the weight of his banners and standards he will find it difficult to give them up when he becomes older and less able to support them.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730). K.B.S.

Three Wise Apes Are Attendants of God of the Roads

The three wise and mystic apes, often depicted in pictures and carvings, are Iwazaru (speak no evil); Kikazaru (hear no evil); and Mizaru (see no evil). These wise apes are supposed to be the attendants of Dosojin, or God of the Roads.

BUSHI WERE ADVISED TO STUDY WAR ARTS

History Relates of Warriors Who Became Generals Through Study

One who is a samurai even though but a small retainer, certainly ought to provide himself with a suitable instructor and study the traditional military arts so that he knows all there is to be known on the subject.

Some may say that it is not at all necessary for a small samurai, but this is a very shallow view, since in all ages there have been a number of warriors who have risen from quite humble positions to make a name as great generals and to become lords of districts and provinces. And even now it is not impossible for a small vassal to become a commander of an army.

Moreover, study of the military arts will make one who is naturally clever more so and one who is born somewhat dull rather less so. Therefore, all samurai ought certainly to apply themselves to it. But a bad use can be made of this study to puff oneself up and disparage one's colleagues by a lot of high-flown but incorrect arguments that only mislead the young and spoil their spirit.

This kind gives forth a wordy discourse that may appear to be correct and proper enough but actually he is only striving for effect and thinking of his own advantage, so the result is the deterioration of his character and the loss of the real samurai spirit. This is a fault arising from a superficial study of the subject, so those who begin it should never be satisfied to go only halfway but persevere until they understand all its secrets and only then return to their former simplicity and live a quite life.

But if people spend a lot of time in this study and only get halfway and are quite unable to master it, they may not be able to regain heir former simple condition but lapse into a confused state that is most unfortunate. And when I speak of their former simplicity or ignorance I mean their mentality before they began to study the military arts. There is an old saying that bean sauce that smells of bean sauce is no good and so it is with the military pedants.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730). K.B.S.

On the Cuckoo Singing in Another's Garden

Yakamochi
(June 2nd, 750 A.D.)

Within thy garden lies
A sheltered dell where alders grow,
From thence to morning skies
The cuckoo's notes unceasing flow,
And every eve, far, far away
Among the Fuji trails
Purple with bloom, his roundelay
Of joyance never fails!
But in my garden here,
Though orange-flowers unwithered blow,
No cuckoo ventures near,
Nor song doth he bestow!
Why tells he to thine ear
The tale I may not know?

BRISK RICE SUPPLY COMING FROM F.I.C.

Large Volume of Saigon Variety To Be Shipped to Japan in Next Two Months

PRODUCTION ON INCREASE

French Indo-China Authorities Regulate Price Assuring Smooth Delivery

On the strength of the economic treaty concluded between Japan and French Indo-China under date of July 18 this year for an interchange of commodities between the two countries, 60.8 per cent of rice under contract for shipment from French Indo-China to Japan for the current year has been shipped by the end of July, and the entire quantity of rice under contract for the current year will have been brought into our country by the end of October, reports a Domei correspondent from Saigon.

The correspondent says that for two months hereafter he anticipates a large volume of shipments of rice from French Indo-China to Japan. In view, however, of the wet season now experienced in the southern section of French Indo-China and of the between-season of rice in the country, he has been concerned about possible difficulties in the collection of harvests and the resultant delay in shipments. Thus it is all the more to the credit of the French Indo-China authorities that timely measures they have taken have proved effective in regulating rice prices, raising the maximum price by 0.15 piasters per picul, effective August 21 and instructing on August 24 the strengthening of supervision over the stocks of unhulled and cleaned rice, so as to urge deliveries by general holders. Consequently they are confident of complete shipment to Japan of the entire quantity of rice within the specified period. There is no reason why the deliveries should not go smoothly if full use is made of the lighter facilities at Cholon and Saigon.

Much Shipped Overseas

The so-called French Indo-China rice is usually identified with Saigon rice. The rice fields in French Indo-China are located in and around Tongking, Annam Laos and especially in the southern part of French Indo-China. As a matter of fact, southern French Indo-China yields about half the total output of rice, and from 50 to 60 per cent of the local output of rice is annually shipped abroad. All this is due to irrigation by the Mekong River and Lake Tonlesap in Cambodia. Again, this "grand lac" serves to check the flood disasters in spite of the seasonal rising of the Mekong River, and thus it is that the farming community on the delta regions along the Mekong can be engaged in rice farming all the year round.

Rice harvested in the fertile land on the delta is brought to Cholon for processing and thence to Saigon for shipment to foreign countries. It is in these circumstances that Saigon forms a commissary base of no small importance for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Used in Bread

Saigon rice is not only intended for shipment to Japan but is substantially used in French Indo-China as raw stuff for bread due to the stoppage of imports of wheat flour and is partly used for the production of alcohol as fuel for motor vehicles. The native population of Saigon has been accustomed to eat bread made of rice since before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia but the Government-General promulgated an ordinance fixing the ratio between rice and corn for bread at 70 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

Thus observed, the increase in the production of Saigon rice will not only facilitate its shipment to Japan but will enrich the stocks in French Indo-China itself of raw material for bread and for motor vehicle fuel. Viewed from all sides, there is every reason to urge Japanese experts to launch out on a positive guidance of the farming community in the delta region along the Mekong in cooperation with the French Indo-China authorities.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.3	+ .20
N.Y.K., new short-term	94.2	—
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	102.5	+ .30
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.65	+ .05

CONTINENTAL COAL

Coal, Oil Shale and Other Fuel Resources in Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, North China Sufficient to Cover All Sphere Needs

The importance of the Asiatic Continent as a supply source for Japan's industries does not in the least diminish in spite of its control over the vast areas in the south where rich resources, particularly of industrial materials, are available, is the opinion of a special correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi who recently inspected the brisk development activities on the Continent, including Manchoukuo Mengkiang and North China.

Even today, he says when Japan's sphere of influence has spread over the southern regions, the Continent remains as important a source of supply of Japan's coal requirements as ever before. A large store-house for coal, the Continent is in a position to minister to Japan's needs. This and other observations on the basis of his findings during his inspection trip are given in what follows.

Still at Top

The distinction of being the largest coal mining area in Manchoukuo is still enjoyed by Fushun, which contributes nearly 40 per cent of the total output of coal in Manchoukuo. As a coal mine, Fushun is of less importance as formerly, it is true; but its importance is increasing in direct proportion to the growing importance of oil shale industry which has an inseparable relationship with coal, together with coal liquefaction whose industrialization is now smoothly progressing.

North China and Mengkiang have the greatest promise for increased coal production in the future throughout the entire sphere of mutual prosperity in East Asia. China ranks next only to America and Canada in the richness of coal resources, while North China (including the Mengkiang area) alone is said to have a total coal deposit of 132,600,000,000 tons, which represent 37 per cent of the total deposit in China. In particular, Shansi Province alone has a deposit of 127,100,000,000 tons, comprising 55 per cent of the total deposit in China, the province being regarded as the Saarland of the Orient. The district yields all kinds of coal ranging from lignite to anthracite, as well as high grade varieties such as bituminous coal whose deposit is rather scarce in our country. This point deserves particular attention in relation to the future of our industry.

Against this huge deposit, the actual output in North China used to be quite small, but recently, in accordance with the national policy of increased production, the rate of increase has been steadily mounting. During last year the output equalled that in entire Manchoukuo and larger quantities were exported to both Manchoukuo and Japan Proper than ever before. The coal mining companies in North China are divided into seven blocs of Tatung, Shansi, Tsingsing, Tzehsien, Liuhokow, Chunghsing and Tawenkow. In addition, there are the Kailuan Coal Mine in Hopeh Province, the largest of the kind in North China formerly run under British capital, together with four others in Shantung Province under the management of the Shantung Mining Company, but the greatest expectations are at present entertained in regard to the Tatung and Kailuan Coal Mines.

Tatung Coal Mine

The Tatung Coal Mining Company was established in 1940 as a Mengkiang juridical person capitalized at ¥40,000,000. The deposit of this coal-field is estimated, according to recent returns, at 29,300,000,000 tons. Prior to the outbreak of the China Affair the maximum output was only 450,000 tons per year, but since it was taken over by the Japanese it has made flying jumps. The greatest advantage this coal mine enjoys consist in the fact that on account of the hardness of the rock stratum, only a few supports are required and due to the absence of spontaneous generation of gas, only simple arrangements are sufficient in conducting mining. They are at present working on high grade bituminous coal of the Jurassic period, which possesses calorific value of 7,600—7,700 calories. In order, however, to provide for the establishment of an iron foundry in North China in the near future, they are making arrangements to mine the highly viscous coal of the carboniferous period.

The Kailuang Coal Mine was run under the joint capital of Britain and China. With an estimated deposit amounting to 700,000,000 tons, the mine occupies first place in China in outputs. The high viscosity of the coal produced makes it suitable for iron manufacturing industry and large quantities were being exported to Japan every year in the past. Soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the military control as part of enemy assets and its management has since been conducted without a hitch in accordance with Japan's aims. In addition, the Tsingsing, Shansi, Chunghsing and Shantung coal mining companies are continuing their production expansion under quite favorable conditions.

Oil Shale and Liquefaction

Demand for increased production of oil shale in Fushun, on account of its special use, is growing notwithstanding Japan's acquisition of oil-fields in the south. Its deposit is estimated at about 5,000,000,000 tons and the output is steadily increasing in volume year after year. When the eastern factory which is now under construction is completed in a year or two, it is expected that the output will reach three times as large as at present.

Coal liquefaction which the South Manchuria Railway Company has been diligently studying for more than ten years has now emerged from its experimental stage and its actual industrialization is considered not far off.

The regular factory will be established adjacent to the present experimental stations and when its construction is finished, Fushun will become the center of liquid fuel in Manchoukuo both in name and substance.

Light Metals Industry Rising

The light metals industry shows promise of an upswing in the wake of the iron industry. At present, production is small, but the industry has a bright prospect before it by reason of the abundant supply of electricity available from the water power of River Yalu, Lake Kingpo and River Sungari. For the same reason the chemical industry including the manufacture of ammonia sulphate, cement and the like is blessed with favorable conditions with much room for future development and expansion. In particular, inexhaustible deposits of alumina, raw material for aluminium, are found all over the continent from Manchoukuo to North China and there are also abundant resources of limestone and fluor-spar. Even though the shipment of bauxite from the southern regions will increase in the future, the production of aluminium from alumina will not lose its importance in the least, in view of the fact that the material can be self-supplied on the spot and of the purity of the product as high as 99.55%.

Self-Manufacturing Vital

At present when imports of deep-sea salt cannot be expected, Japan must depend on the Kwantung Leased Territory, Manchoukuo and North China for much of its supply of industrial salt it requires. For this reason, the present and future of the continental salt manufacturing industry has an important significance for our country. Since the establishment of the Manchurian Salt Manufacturing Company in 1936 a plan for increased production on a large scale has been steadily materializing with the ultimate object of bringing the output by 1945 to double the figures for 1939 and in the Kwantung Leased Territory also a similar plan is being worked out vigorously, along with plans for increased production in Taiwan and Central China, so that it is expected that the near future will witness the achievement of self-supply and self-sufficiency in industrial salt within the East Asia bloc.

In addition to the above, various types of machinery and munitions industries, such as motor-car and aircraft manufacturing, are in active operation in Manchoukuo. However, Manchoukuo is still an agricultural country and Manchoukuo cannot be spoken of without reference to its agricultural produtes. At any rate, the agricultural aspect has been particularly emphasized in the second five-year program for Manchoukuo and that the development policy in this regard is being carried out satisfactorily in spite of various obstacles in the way.

INDUSTRIAL BANK TO CUT INTEREST RATES ON LOANS

In order to facilitate healthy development of Japan's wartime industries, the Industrial Bank of Japan has decided to lower its rate of interests as follows, says the Asahi:

Items	Present rate	New rate
Long term loan in per cent	4.8	4.6 (or 4.5)
Loan on term in per cent	5.3	5
Discount rate per day	¥0.013 (or ¥0.014)	¥0.0125

The highest rate of interest on any kind of its loans is fixed at 5 per cent a year.

The loan balance with the Industrial Bank at the end of the first six months this year was in excess of ¥3,000,000,000 and is steadily increasing since then reflecting the enthusiasm of the Japanese business man to cooperate with the authorities in the national savings campaign.

4 OIL COMPANIES WILL BE MERGED

Review Made of Natural Vegetable Oil and Fat Resources In Southern Regions

The Imperial Oil Company, semi-Government control concern, at its general meeting held Tuesday morning at the Railway Club, Tokyo, formally approved the merger of four leading oil companies, namely, Japan Oil Company, Japan Mining Company, Nakano Mining Company and Asahi Oil Company, reports Domei.

Through this merger, the Imperial Oil Company will increase its authorized capital to ¥250,000,000 (¥182,500,000 paid up).

Incidentally it will be interesting to glance over an article contained in the August number of the Kokusei Graph surveying the natural resources of vegetable oil and fats obtainable in the southern regions. The article in substance follows:

"The oil resources in the southern areas include those extracted from vegetable seeds, such as kapok, tung, para rubber and bran of cereals, whereas it is universally admitted that copra oil ranks first, not only in output, but also in the content of its producing areas. The cultivation of copra is confined to the southern part of Asia in the Pacific Ocean, the major half of the world output coming from this area. As a matter of fact, 90 per cent of the world output of copra oil is produced in the Philippine Islands and the East Indies.

"Copra oil is essentially taken from the dried albuminous seeds of coconuts. The copra oil refining industry yet remains in an undeveloped stage in the southern areas. It is for this reason that about 70 per cent. of the dried coconut seeds locally turned out have hitherto been shipped to Germany, France and America to be refined in those countries.

Originally Grown in Africa

"Palm trees were originally grown in West Africa. Due, however, to the economic sufferings of the inhabitants in the East Indies and Malaya consequent upon the poor trade of rubber following the termination of World War I, and stimulated by the subsequent rise in prices of oils, palm trees came to be cultivated in these areas in earnest till the industry attained the present-day stage of development. Plentifully supplied with other oil resources, the natives in these areas make it a rule to ship the entire output of palm oil to foreign countries. It deserves notice that the kernel of palm contains from 45 to 54 per cent of oil and that kernels have hitherto been shipped in their original form to Europe and America for refining purposes.

"Next in terms of output comes peanut oil. The combined output of peanut oil in Java and Burma runs next to China, whereas India tops the list of the world production. Thus it is that the total output of peanut oil in Asia amounts to approximately 70 per cent of the world production. In view, however, of the large consumption of this oil by the native inhabitants, we find a comparatively small volume being exported out of these areas.

China Heads List

"As for cotton seed, sesame seed and rape seed, China heads the list of production, whereas the production of these vegetable products in the southern areas is comparatively small. On the other hand, Manchoukuo is famous for the production of soya bean, whereas this bean is turned out in Java to a slight degree and shipped abroad.

"Ramie seed oil is mostly produced in India and to a certain extent in Java. It is said that this product is for the most part consumed by the native inhabitants. Tung oil is mostly turned out in China and partly in French Indo-China.

"It is to be hoped in conclusion that, in view of the abundant vegetable oil refining industry in the southern areas, it devolves upon the Japanese people to put forth every effort for the utilization of the abundant vegetable oil resources in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to the best advantage."

Wholesale Market for Nagoya

Further to facilitate the supply of daily necessities in central Japan, a giant wholesale market dealing in daily necessities will be established in the city of Nagoya, it was learned Wednesday. The proposed market, which will be capitalized at ¥7,550,000, will become a cardinal supply center for the City of Nagoya as well as for Central Japan.

Power to Be Developed

The Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Company in the near future will begin development of electric power in Sumatra as it has completed investigation of possible power sites with the permission of the Japanese military administration in Sumatra, it was learned Wednesday.

YANKEES CAN'T TAKE TO WARTIME LIVING

Americans Fail to Adapt Themselves to Circumstances—Living Standard Falling

Between acute shortages of materials and the necessity for increased production of war commodities, the United States is now in a fix and desperate efforts to get out of it only contribute to inviting vicious inflation, points out the latest issue of the International Economic Weekly. In support of this argument, the magazine makes the following remarks:

As the effects of the war, and particularly of the endless series of reverses on all fronts, began to tell on the whole nation, the control over distribution of funds by the Government became less strict reflecting the impatience of the authorities for materializing increased production by any means. This leads to the concentration of national economic power upon munitions production and, as a result, the purchasing power of those that are engaged in the war industry must increase.

The keener become the shortages of materials, the more the hoarding of commodities is resorted to by the public. The Government's intention of checking the worsening of inflation by lowering the standards of national life on the one hand and accelerating armament expansion on the other is certainly an attempt at killing two birds with one stone, but the attempt primarily consists of two factors which are opposed to each other.

For this reason, under existing conditions, no matter in what way the Government might strengthen its readjustment of consumption it could scarcely be hoped that the people would adapt themselves to it. Vicious inflation is about to snap at the very throat of America with its poison-fangs, taking advantage of the commodity shortage, the strengthening of consumption readjustment and the inability of the people to adapt themselves to circumstances.

Shortage in 21 Commodities

At the present time the United States is suffering from an acute shortage of twenty-one essential commodities, namely, manganese, chromium, nickel, tungsten, tin, antimony, mercury, aluminum, mica, Manila hemp, silk, wool, leather, coffee, rubber, iodine, opium, quinine, copra, optical glass and crystal, due, of course, to the loss of supply sources on account of the war. How grave and serious are the effects which the loss of these resources have upon both war industry and national life can easily be understood when we recollect that the United States was dependent upon the Orient in ordinary times for the larger portion of supply of each of them.

Already the scarcity of rubber has inflicted a serious blow on the motorcar industry and the dearth of tin and copper has necessitated the prohibition of production of domestic utensils and canned goods, while the shortage of scrap iron manifests itself in the lowering of efficiency in steel manufacture.

In the line of foodstuffs and clothing, the shortages of sugar and wool are particularly noticeable and stricter readjustment of consumption has been put into operation since about May. The Wartime Production Board is making frantic efforts to encourage the development of Ersatz products, which is eloquent proof of the sudden changes which the United States has had to experience in its material supply sources.

As from July 2, the Wartime Production Board enforced a licensing system upon imports of all description from daily necessaries to vital and strategic materials with a view to giving priority in imports to urgently needed commodities. It was also decided soon afterward to release stocks held by the Government of important war commodities to tide over the difficulties for a while.

To Make 'Oriental Products'

According to recent information, the United States has under contemplation the production of the so-called "Oriental products" in the torrid zone of America in order to make up for the loss of Oriental commodities. It is reported that already plans are under way to cultivate rubber trees, the common hemp, the red bark, etc. in Central America, together with experimental growing of plants from which to produce vegetable oils.

The significance of such plans lies not so much in the attempt itself, but in the degree of shortage which makes such plans necessary. In view of the fact that considerable time will be required to obtain tangible results while the necessity for increased production is so urgent, the probability is that these plans will fall through.

Leon Henderson, director of the commodity Price Control Bureau, frankly admits the growing poverty of national life. The level of national life at the end of 1943, he says, cannot but come down to the very bottom prevailing at the time of the worldwide economic depression some years ago. The purchasing power of the nation will by that time have expanded to three times that in 1942, while the supply of consumer goods at the end of 1942 will be reduced by 24 per cent in comparison with January, so that the huge surplus purchasing power arising in 1943 will constitute a powerful factor for the worsening of inflation, Henderson gravely predicts.

Sweet Work

Confectionery are as much a part of civilized diet as meat or fruit and as such are in great demand, war or no war. Shown is a corner of one of the factories turning out cakes and candies for the hard-working people behind the lines. The serious look on the girl's face indicates that cutting cakes with precision is not as easy as a layman may think.

SHARES MAINTAIN STRONG SENTIMENT

Spot Market Particularly Rosy—Upward Swing Seen in Large Number of Wares

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was irregular yesterday due to the mingled profit-taking unloadings and deliveries taken by the bulls with the advent of the month-end liquidations.

In the long-term section, quotations of fiber and tobacco wares noticeably slagged whereas the rest displayed consistent strength. For instance, Niigata Iron Works jumped up ¥2.00, its new ¥1.70 and Japan Carbon ¥1.40.

The short-term section was stagnant as a whole in spite of a strong undercurrent though not yet enough to change the complexion of the floor.

The spot market was particularly rosy yesterday with a large number of wares participating in the upward swing. Bank of Chosen bounced up ¥2.80 at one bound, Bank of Taiwan ¥1.50, Riken Industrial ¥1.70, Japan Pulp ¥1.30, Nitto Chemical, Aichi Clock, Miyada Iron Works, new and old ¥1.00 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.30, N.Y.K. ¥111.20, its new ¥94.20, Kanebo Spinning ¥153.80, its new ¥102.50, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.60, S.M.R. ¥74.00 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥85.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

Fuji Spinning (50)	72.6	u	.4	....	73.4
Do. new (25)	43.0	u	.1	43.5	43.6
Kanebo Spin (50)	153.4	d	.6	...	155.4
Do. new (25)	102.2		....	102.8	103.9
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)	89.4	d	.8	....	89.4

Second Section

N Y K (50)	111.3	u	.6	...	111.9
Do. new (37½)	93.7		...	....	95.1
O S K (50)	97.4	d	.3	98.4	98.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.5	d	.2	....	84.6
Uraga Dock (50)	89.0		....	....	90.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.9	u	.1	....	87.0
Hitachi Works (50)	77.6		...	....	76.6

Third Section

S. M. R (50)	73.8	u	.1	....	75.4
Do. new	....			40.9	51.4
Ikegai Automobile Ind	65.3		....	....	66.3
Toyo Ball-Bearing	....			91.5	92.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.65	107.65	107.65	107.65
Second 5%	107.60	107.60	107.60	107.60
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.1	134.1	134.0	134.3
N. Y. K., old	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.2
Do. new	93.8	93.8	93.7	94.2
Kanebo Spin	....	....	....	153.8
Do. new	102.3	102.3	102.0	102.5
Teikoku Rayon, n	88.8	88.8	88.8	89.6
Osaka Stock, new	....	72.8	72.8	73.1
Japan Steel Tube	68.1	68.1	68.0	68.3
Japan Oil	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.7
S. M. Railway	74.1	74.0	74.0	74.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.7	85.9	85.8	85.9
Hitachi Works	77.5	77.5	77.5	....
Japan Mining	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4
Manchuria Ind	58.2	58.2	58.1	58.1
Manchuria Ind	58.1	....	....	58.1

Bill Clearings

August 27
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	222.738	126,072
Balance	36,235	35,929

REFORM IS SLATED FOR HYPOTHEC BANK

Field of Activities Will Be Extended to Industrial Financing After Change

The Hypothec Bank of Japan is undergoing a fundamental reform based on the revision introduced in the Japan Hypothec Bank's Law early this year authorizing the bank to extend its field of activities to industrial financing. The reformed bank will have two chambers, 12 departments and 18 sections, in place of the present two departments, one chamber (Secretariate) and 12 sections, says the Miyako.

A shift has been conducted recently of the chiefs of the branch offices of the bank in view of the reform which is to go into effect on and after September 14. The bank, moreover, is considering a shift of the personnel of the Head Office to be effected simultaneously with the reform.

The new structure of the Hypothec Bank of Japan will be as follows:

(1) New structure of the bank—The Secretary's Chamber, Examiners' Chamber, Personal Affairs' Department (comprising a personal affairs' section and a welfare section), Inspection Department, Management Department, General Affairs Department (comprising a general affairs section and a building and repairing section), Investigation Department (comprising an investigation section and a planning section), Control Department (comprising a public financing section, a rural district financing section, an urban district financing section), Fund Department (comprising a fund section and a debenture's section), Department for Extending Loans to Foundations, Loan Department of the Head Office, Savings' Department of the Head Office (comprising a savings section, a debentures sales section, and an accounts section), Wartime Debentures Department (comprising a issue section and an amortization section), Document Department (comprising a section for keeping documents and a debentures registration section).

(2) Characteristics of the new structure—(a) The business departments of the bank are divided into three groups in accordance with the nature of the affairs to be handled.

The Department for Extension of Loans to Foundations will undertake industrial financing, the Loan Department of the Head Office will undertake financing against real estates, the Savings Department of the Head Office will handle all matters concerning the money to be deposited with the bank as well as all affairs about the sales of wartime debentures, etc.; (b) In the enforcement of the reform to be effected of the business system of the bank, greater efforts will be exercised to improve the appraisement and business supervision service in the bank.

FOOD BODY TO START ACTIVITIES ON SEPT. 1

Capital of Corporation Will Be ¥100,000,000 — Business World to Supply Half

Preparations being almost completed for the establishment of the Central Foodstuff Corporation, including the appraisement of the investments to be made in kind by the five coordinated business organizations, all parties concerned will hold their first meeting at the Greater East Asia Meeting Hall in Marunouchi on September 1, when they will go through all proceedings for the establishment of the corporation so that they may start their business activities the same day, says Domei.

Of the capital of the corporation totaling ¥100,000,000, ¥50,000,000 is to be invested by various parties in the business world as follows:

	(In Yen)
Rice dealers	23,000,000
Flour-mill proprietors	15,000,000
Wheat cleaners	4,000,000
Federation of buyers and dealers throughout Japan	2,400,000
Whole-sale dealers in wheat flour	1,400,000
Dealers in biscuits	700,000
Bread bakers	500,000
Japan Canned Goods Coordination Company	400,000
Japan Agricultural Products Export Company	200,000
Japan Starch Company	200,000
Japan Potato and Sweet Potato Company	200,000

The
Yokohama Specie Bank,
Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi
J. Okada
S. Asada

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria
Alor Star
Bandoeng
Bangkok
Batavia
Berlin
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Changchiakow
Chefoo
Dairen
Fengtien
Haiphong
Hamburg
Hankow
Hanoi
Harbin
Hoihow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Hsinking
Ipoh
Jesselton
Johore Bharu
Karachi
Kobe
Kota Bharu
Kuala-Lumpur
Kuala-Trengganu
Kuching
London
Los Angeles
Malacca
Manila
Medan
Miri
Moji
Nagasaki
Nagoya
Nanking
New York
Osaka
Otaru
Padang
Palembang
Paris
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
Saigon
Sandakan
San Francisco
Seattle
Semarang
Seremban
Shanghai
Shonan
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tsinan
Tsingtao
Yingkow

Correspondents at all chief commercial cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted

For particulars apply to the Managers.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under
the Present Trust Company Act.

Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and
Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama; Nagoya; Kyoto; Osaka; Fukuoka.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40. one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1942

The Tottering British Empire

According to a Buenos Aires telegram, Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's private secretary, told the press on August 25 that his chief had issued an invitation to Peter Fraser, the Premier of New Zealand, John Curtin, the Premier of Australia, and General Smuts, the Premier of the Union of South Africa, to a conference. He further stated that the Premier of New Zealand had already arrived at a certain port on the Pacific coast. Nothing is disclosed as to what subjects are going to be considered at the projected conference but it is generally assumed that strategic plans to be adopted hereafter against Japan will form the main subject for discussion, it is reported.

This piece of news, though brief, is very suggestive. Even allowing for the exigencies of the war situation which may often compel departures from the beaten track in international transactions, it is quite extraordinary that the Premiers of three British Dominions should be called together for a conference, not by the British Prime Minister but by the President of the United States. If there is anything calling for discussion with the Dominion Premiers in regard to the war policy, it ought to be the British Government, not the American President, who should issue an invitation to them, and the venue of conference ought to be London instead of Washington. The abnormality of the proceedings naturally begets various conjectures. For one thing, it seems to point to the loss of British influence and prestige among the Dominions. It also suggests that President Roosevelt is getting bolder in his treatment of Britain, evincing less scruple about encroaching on British rights in order to satisfy his natural lust for domination.

The alacrity with which the three Dominion Premiers seem to have accepted President Roosevelt's invitation is as interesting as the scornful attitude toward Britain which is manifest in the President's general behavior. The fact is patent that Australia and New Zealand, despairing of British aid, have been looking eagerly to America for help. There are indications that, disgusted at British impotence, they are even inclined to consider the transfer of their allegiance to the United States. It was also reported at one time that the Union of South Africa is straining at the British leash. The above-mentioned report that the Premiers of three British Dominions are going to Washington, ready to receive instructions from President Roosevelt, seems to lend color to these reports of the growing discontent of these Dominions with Britain and their increasing reliance on the United States.

Presumptuous as he is, it is inconceivable that President Roosevelt took the step referred to without previous consultation with the British Government. It is also probable that the British Government will be represented at the forthcoming conference by its Ambassador in Washington or somebody else. We may nevertheless take it for granted that the American point of view will prevail at the conference and the Dominion Premiers will return to their countries, solemnly pledged to carry out the decisions of the conference which must necessarily be in conformity more with American interests than with British.

What a change that has come over the status of Britain during the upwards of eight months of the War of Greater East Asia! From the proud position of a first-rate Power which she formerly held, Britain has now fallen to the position of a second or a third-rate country. She is not master of her action any longer. She lies so completely at the mercy of America that she is obliged to do American biddings in all things. India is openly defying British authority, and Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa are showing themselves ready to become America's virtual tributaries, if the occasion demands it. Canada's adhesion to America at a pinch in preference to Britain leaves no room for doubt.

This is the position to which a proud country who once ruled the seven seas and who used to declare vauntingly that the sun never set on her territory is reduced at present, and it may be added that this is only one premonitory phenomenon out of many which will develop one after another until the British Empire meets its fate and is swept completely off the surface of the globe.

High Efficiency

High efficiency is always a most desirable thing in all spheres of activity, but at no time has it been in greater demand than at the present time when our country is engaged in a gigantic struggle, for the very fate of the country may hinge on the degree of efficiency displayed by the nation at the present momentous juncture. Needless to say, the object—the sole object—which the entire nation has in common is to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful issue and it is, therefore, only proper that every ounce of the energy of each individual should be devoted to the achievement of this common aim. It is essential for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia that everything possible should be done to ensure the fullest display by the nation of its material and spiritual power.

Needless to say, the free economy structure is not conducive to high efficiency in wartime and consequently controlled or planned economy has supplanted it. For the effectual enforcement of controlled or planned economy, not only must the Government be vested with extensive powers but all individuals concerned with production must be inspired by a strong sense of patriotism. They must discard the idea of seeking selfish interests in favor of that of advancing the best interests of the State before everything else. In the present unprecedentedly grave national situation, all Japanese people, irrespective of age or sex, are called upon to do their very best in their respective spheres of activity. Just as every soldier or sailor at the front is ready to lay down his life for the sake of his country, every individual on the home front must be as ready to make whatever sacrifice of interest that may be required of him for the sake of victory in the present war.

The Japan Efficiency Association, which was inaugurated on March 30 this year as the central body of the efficiency promotion movement, is settling down to its important task of devising means of promoting efficiency in all branches of industry for the expansion of production. It is to be hoped that all those interested in the question of promoting efficiency will cooperate loyally with the new Association to make its work a success.

Bushido Ideal of Women

The female half of our species has sometimes been called the paragon of paradoxes, because the intuitive working of its mind is beyond the comprehension of men's "arithmetical understanding." The Chinese ideogram denoting "the mysterious," "the unknowable," consists of two parts, one meaning "young" and the other "woman," because the physical charms and delicate thoughts of the fair sex are above the coarse mental caliber of our sex to explain.

In the Bushido ideal of woman, however, there is little mystery and only a seeming paradox. I have said that it was Amazonian, but that is only half the truth. Ideographically the Chinese represent wife by a woman holding a broom—certainly not to brandish it offensively or defensively against her conjugal ally, neither for witchcraft, but for the more harmless uses for which the besom was first invented—the idea involved being thus not less homely than the etymological derivation of the English wife (weaver) and daughter (duhitar, milkmaid). Without confining the sphere of woman's activity to Kuche, Kirche, Kinder, as the present German Kaiser is said to do, the Bushido ideal of womanhood was pre-eminently domestic. These seeming contradictions—domesticity and Amazonian traits—are not inconsistent with the Precepts of Knighthood. (Extract from "Bushido, The Soul of Japan" by Inazo Nitobe)

A Year Ago Today

August 28, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Labor strikes are favorite weapons of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. in the United States. Today the American Government officials shook their heads over the announcement of the Bureau of Labor that strikes during the first seven months of 1941 cost 15,750,000 days, representing a five-fold increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year and 44 per cent above the average during the corresponding months of the five-year period from 1935 and 1939.

The Bureau stated that a total of 2,505 strikes involving 1,327,000 workers occurred in the period January through July. This compared with 1,403 strikes involving 273,000 workers for the first seven months of 1940 and a five year average of 1,795 strikes involving 745,495 workers.

* * *

Strong representations were made by the Japanese Government to the United States and the Soviet Union in regard to the shipment of American oil to the Soviet Union. The Japanese move was prompted by a desire to preclude the possibility of American oil and other war materials being taken to the U.S.S.R. via sea lanes near Japan.

Biography of Lt.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita

Conclusion

"One of the important factors which caused the speedy downfall of Singapore was the uncertainty and dubiety which shook the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief of the British army. The suddenness of the unlooked-for attack on the morning of February eighth caught the enemy utterly unprepared, and through the long, chaotic days that followed, the British Commander-in-Chief found himself unable to rally and to reorganize his troops against the fury and vehemence of the Japanese onslaught. Slowly there wormed into his being a torturing doubt, gnawing at the roots of confidence and assurance. Gradually he became obsessed with the feeling that he might be unable to defend the stronghold against the Japanese, and imperceptibly the doubt and indecision of their Commander-in-Chief permeated through the core of the British army, eating away their confidence and their faith. It was this fear of defeat which ultimately led to the fall of Singapore.

"When the late Admiral Kanji Kato expressed his regret that the number of Japanese warships had been limited at the Washington Naval Conference, the late Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo calmly reminded him, 'The Washington Conference has limited the number of Japanese warships. No limit has been set to the amount of training we can give our men.'

"The number of battleships and the number of men may be limited; but no human force in the world can limit the soul of the Japanese soldier. Deep in the hearts of every Japanese soldier there burns an inspiration and unselfish hope that he might serve His Majesty the Emperor. In the lull before an attack, in the fury of a battle, there lies an undercurrent of passionate emotion, a deep, unquestioning loyalty, the complete unconsciousness of self, the unselfish will to sacrifice a humble life for his country and his Emperor. It is the ardor of this spirit, which has awed the contestants and caused them to shrink and cringe before the might of its impellent force.

Respect for General

"For Lieutenant-General Yamashita, I have only the greatest respect, respect for the fineness of his plan for a military campaign, and for that confidence which enabled him to carry through to the end that which he set out to accomplish. In magnanimity, in splendor, in courage, his army compares with the immortal army of the immortal General Maresuke Nogi. It is the same, inherent spirit which during the Russo-Japanese War, enabled the Nogi army to capture the 203-meter hill at Port Arthur that today enables the Yamashita army to take the whole of Singapore."

The day following the surrender opened serene and breath-takingly lovely. The sea was a deep, emerald green, wavering here and there between a pale, lusterless opalescence and a clear, penetrating, blackness. Through the mist of a hazy horizon, the distant island of Sumatra loomed dark and shadowy. Along the deserted water-front were several dingy junks, and graceful sailboats with their virgin white sails. Along the shore were numerous, abandoned warehouses, bearing the marks of the Osâka Shosen Kaisha and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rows of graceful, tropical trees graced the driveway of Richard Road. Here the official residence of the British Governor-General was situated. Across its front gate were draped the British Union Jack and the Japanese Rising Sun; and before the two flags stood a British soldier, bayonet in hand, at rigid attention. Overhead, several Japanese planes soared gracefully, a picture of delight against the flawless, azure sky. A group of Japanese soldiers were hurrying toward the business center to reopen the public and private Japanese concerns.

Friendly Atmosphere

The morning sun shone friendly and benevolent upon the excited, jubilant multitude. Hundreds of Rising Sun flags, scores of picturesque English and Chinese posters congratulating and welcoming the Japanese Army, added gay color to the busy, teeming scene. Upon the street corners, grateful Indians and Malayans were cheerfully serving cigarettes, canned pineapples, and ice cold orangeade to the Japanese soldiers.

The highway to Singapore was congested with a motley multitude of returning refugees, Indians and Malayans balancing their scant luggages on their turban-bound heads, Chinese with their bundles slung across their shoulders, thousands of men, women, children crowding the narrow highway, all returning eagerly to their abandoned homes. . .

Singapore, seat of anti-Japanese propagands, the stronghold of a proud and arrogant nation . . . Singapore, vanquished by a mighty foe, rechristened Shonanto, the Reign of Showa in the extensive South Sea, converted into a base for promoting the spread of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere . . . a new Singapore under a new regime.

Afternoon of the nineteenth saw Lieutenant-General Yamashita, dispensing with the ostentation of a triumphal entry, conduct a simple ceremony in commemoration of the souls of those who died in the line of their duty.

On the morning of the twenty-fifth, ten days after the historic surrender, accompanied by the members of his staff, the Lieutenant-General toured the island, inspecting the extent to which the damages had been repaired. At a center where captured arms and ammunitions were collected, he learned that 50,800 rifles and 7,031 machine-guns had been seized. Countless tanks and long-range guns, pride of the British army, had also been taken, but compared to the quality of those of the Japanese Army, there was nothing distinctive or remarkable about them.

Lieut.-Gen. Interviewed

On the afternoon of March 1, for the first time since the fall of Singapore, newspaper correspondents met and interviewed the Lieutenant-General at his headquarters. Robust and burly in physique, he radiated health and good cheer. Questioned whether he exercised to keep himself in excellent condition, h replied.

"No, I take no special exercise. However, I manage to keep myself physically and mentally fit. . . . Although I, myself do not ride a bicycle, the commanders of all the detachments, wearing light, rubber-soled shoes instead of the heavy, leather ones, cycled out to their respective positions every day."

"What do you think of the fighting ability of the enemy in this recent battle?" queried the correspondents.

"The enemy's position was pretty strong," the Lieutenant-General admitted. 'The stronghold of Singapore faces the sea; its rear is shielded by natural barriers. Besides the natural protection of jungles and swamps, it was well-fortified with guns, many of which were over 38 centimeters in calibers.

"In the vicinity of Johore, too, we met trying obstacles, for, although the central portion of the Malayan peninsula is comparatively well-developed, the district around Johore is a veritable wildness. This section has been shamefully neglected. As a matter of fact, the British administration of the peninsula has been extremely slipshod. They have deliberately neglected the improvement of conditions within the country, being interested only in the exploitation of its resources and its inhabitants. For this reason, along the western coast of the peninsula, there is only one road and one railway line, while on the eastern coast, there is only a stretch of road here and there, between which lie stretches of undeveloped wilderness. The condition of the traffic facility not only served as a means of exploiting the inhabitants of Malaya, it served as one means for a national defense, enabling the British soldiers to harass a retreating army.

British Cowardice

"During the recent battle, the British placed the Indian soldiers on the front line of battle, followed by their colonial soldiers from Australia. The British themselves fought from a safer position."

"Was the British army strong?" persisted the correspondents.

"I am not prepared to say anything definite on that subject," the Commander parried. "However, the British undoubtedly acknowledged our superiority to them from the very outset of the attack. The speedy fall of Jitler, at whose line the British expected to hold at bay the Japanese Forces for the period of at least three months, completely deflated the confidence of the British army. Furthermore, the Japanese Forces advanced consistently southward, irregardless of hostile opposition. Physically and spiritually, the Japanese soldiers were far superior to the British. The Chinese, in this respect, too, are superior to them.

"In spirit, the Japanese soldiers were extremely vigorous and active, their commanders alert and energetic. The people of Japan must further improve themselves, instill still deeper the conviction that they are a powerful and mighty nation, and strive unreservedly for their national ideal, Hakko Ichiu. A conglomeration of races, the East and the West, constitute the multitude of the South Seas, and Japan with her ideals has cast her lot with them. She must establish there a pure and unselfish foundation, if she is to realize her ideal for the welfare and the well-being of the world.

"Speculative enterprise has no place in this part of the world. Fortunately, that class of people, given to such selfish practise, have not yet arrived. There is need of more than that. The Japanese people have a mission and duty which they must accomplish. "However, they must be on guard against deterioration and degeneration. In the South Seas, honey-bees do not hoard honey; there, coconuts grow freely on trees. In other words, in the laxity of an abundant, tropical clime, the Japanese must guard against slipping into an easy, dreamy lethargy. She must usher in a new order, a new regime, and a new ideal."

August Festival

The fifteenth of August is called "Han Kawi" or "Chusuk" (Autumn Night). The harvest moon on evening on which the hemp spinning contest was judged at which the women amused themselves is said to be the fairest of the twelve full moons of the year. They called and still call this big day "Han-Kawi-Nal." It is one of the three great days of the calendar. By this time fruits and grains are ripe and the autumn harvest is near, so that it is a most important festival among farmers. Men and women, boys and girls in clean clothes climb up hills or go to the fields to spend the day. The farmers, after their hard toil in the scorching heat, enjoy fresh food and drink, made from the grains produced by the sweat of their brow, and merry with this food and wine they play their native instruments, dancing and leaping with joy. In each home on this day wine, cakes and many other tempting foods, together with new fruits such as jujube berries, chestnuts, pears, persimmons, pinenuts, etc., are prepared and offered to their family shrines. In case the new grains are not yet ripe the festival is celebrated on the ninth day of the ninth month. Many people visit the graves of their ancestors or loved ones as was done on the Cold Food Day in the second moon (February). During the daytime and during the evening of this day the country folks everywhere stage wrestling matches; when there is a great wrestling contest, the winners are rewarded with cows as prizes. (Tourist and Travel News)

FOOD SITUATION IN ENGLAND STATED TO BE VERY CRITICAL

Only 13 Per Cent of Her Total Requirements of Wheat Is Produced at Home—Future Gloomy

By KINZO MURAYAMA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

Less than nine months have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but the brilliant achievements of the Imperial Armed Forces have been truly colossal. As a result, Great Britain and the United States have been dealt staggering blows, not only militarily, but politically, economically, and socially.

In desperation they made every effort to retrieve their losses. They lauded the Chinese for their resistance in flowery language; they praised the bitter resistance of the Soviets against the Germans; and, they used honeyed words to cajole the Indians into fighting for the Allied cause. They were determined to use every trick at their disposal to stop the irresistable onslaught of the Imperial Armed Forces and to hinder the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the blood of the Chinese, the Indians and the Soviets.

But bitter disappointments and successive failures greeted them at every turn. Early this year, the United States granted China a loan of $500,000,000, but this later proved to be merely an empty gesture as the Japanese Imperial Forces severed every important supply route to Chungking. Since then Chiang Kai-shek has been frantically clamoring for positive aid in war materials, at times, even adopting a threatening tone.

Inveiglements Fail

They turned to India too, and made every effort to entice her into supporting the war effort. President Roosevelt sent a personal message to Pandit Jawaharal Nehru, one of India's leading political figures, urging him to prosecute the war against Japan. Britain dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps, and the Duke of Gloucester, who, likewise, tried every possible trick to wheedle the Indians to fight against the Axis. But here again, their inveiglements ended in failure, for Mohandus K. Ghandi, Pandit Nehru, M. A. Jinnah and other Indian leaders tightened their resolve to demand complete and immediate independence for India.

The Soviet Union, likewise, cautiously evaded becoming involved in the War of Greater East Asia despite the cajolery of her Anglo-American partners who pledged more aid and promised the establishment of a second front.

Defeated at every turn, politically and militarily, the United States and Great Britain have been gradually but surely brought to the realization of the impossibility of retrieving their losses. But certain factions in the United States seem to be placing implicit faith in the power of American production and her vast resources.

Far Behind Schedule

But, it is becoming more evident daily that the program of shipbuilding in the U.S. is already far behind schedule, and that Britain now is on her last legs. In other words, there is a strong possibility that Britain's collapse will come before this grand building scheme can get fully under way.

True, the United States has not yet been defeated decisively, in the literal sense of the word, but the collapse of her partner, Britain, will surely serve to make it decisive. It is interesting, therefore, to see just how the disastrous defeats for Britain in the War of Greater East Asia have affected her ability to wage war, and to analyze her present dilemma.

The most disastrous result of the War of Greater East Asia for Great Britain is the fact that she now has great difficulty in importing vital war materials and foodstuffs. She has always been dependent on imports from abroad for her very existence, even in peacetime, and now with the added demands of war, her people are faced with starvation. Shut off from her major sources of petroleum and many other vital war materials, her wartime industries, too, must inevitably become idle.

Domestic Production Small

Only 13 per cent of her total requirements of wheat, which is her main staple food, is produced at home, while she has to look forward to imports for 50 per cent of her meat. Writers of repute have pointed out in the past that it is impossible for Great Britain to be self-sufficient in food. Outside of potatoes and milk, almost all of her foodstuffs have been imported from abroad. The following table illustrates how dependent she has been on other countries to satisfy the appetite of her people:

Item	Annual Requirements (In 1,000 tons)	Domestic Production (In per cent)
Cereals	4.418	13
Meat	3.086	50
Fats	943	11
Cheese	199	31
Fruits	2.380	25
Sugar (refined)	1.935	26
Tea, coffee	283	0

Food is not the only factor to be considered. Britain's normal industrial requirements, outside of iron and coal, have in the past, also been almost wholly met by imports.

Not an ounce of antimony, mercury, chrome, rubber, or raw cotton, which are indispensable for war industries, is produced in Britain. Her output of tin, tungsten, manganese, aluminum, petroleum and copper does not satisfy even one per cent of her needs.

With the loss of most of her supply sources in East Asia after Japan's entry into the war, and with the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean being steadily transformed into Axis' waters, Britain's plight can easily be seen.

She had already lost two of her greatest sources of food in Norway and Denmark following the German occupation of Europe, and now with Australia, her major remaining food storehouse threatened, the situation is, indeed, reaching an alarming stage. Australia had been the purveyor of 50 per cent of her total meat requirements, while Burma and other East Asiatic countries, from which she has been cut off, supplied 95 per cent of her tea, and 85 per cent of her rice.

Completely Cut Off

Well realizing the critical situation confronting the country, the London Daily Express recently sounded a warning that a famine was facing the people this coming winter, for they would have to rely almost entirely on home produced foods.

The War of Greater East Asia has also cut her off from vital minerals, petroleum and timber as well. Most of the aforementioned vital minerals and petroleum products which had been coming from East Asia, including Australia have now been either entirely cut off or greatly limited. Her supplies of rubber from Malaya have also been severed, while raw cotton from India and Egypt, and wool and hides from Australia and South Africa have no doubt, become immensely difficult to secure.

Britain's huge war needs following the outbreak of the European war in 1939 had been mostly supplied by India, Australia, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, and British Borneo. This is evident when we see that India's exports to Britain rose tremendously since 1940 enabling her to redeem the gigantic sum of £90,000,000 in bonds owing to Great Britain.

Britain had also imported feverishly from Australia, Malaya, Burma, and the East Indian archipelago, during the two years preceeding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. With most of these resources either completely cut off or nearly so, and with the Axis submarine menace growing daily, the situation is grave, indeed, for Great Britain.

In order to survive, she must now get her food and other supplies from the United States or South America—or with extreme sacrifices, from Australia. In any case, she must run the gauntlet of the Axis submarine blockade, and to do this, she must have ships and more ships, for our underwater raiders are bent on cutting the last strand of Britain's lifeline.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XII, No. 16 dated August 20, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. With illustrations. Feature articles: Victory; Astounding Results Gained in Solomons Naval Battle, Citations Are Awarded to Heroic Tank Units, America's First Offensive Proves a Miserable Failure, Japan's Fighters Courageous, President Wang Says . . . , and Remarkable Changes Seen in New Southeastern Asia.